

02-8902-23-PA
REV. NO. 0

**FINAL DRAFT
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.
DEER PARK, NEW YORK**

PREPARED UNDER

**TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE DOCUMENT NO. 02-8902-23
CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7346**

FOR THE

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

APRIL 21, 1989

**NUS CORPORATION
SUPERFUND DIVISION**

SUBMITTED BY:


RICHARD L. FEINBERG
PROJECT MANAGER

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:


MICHAEL BAUMAN
SITE MANAGER


RONALD M. NAMAN
FIT OFFICE MANAGER

380624



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

PART I: SITE INFORMATION

1. Site Name/Alias Woodbine Products, Inc.
Street 701 Grand Boulevard
City Deer Park State New York Zip 11729
2. County Suffolk County Code 102 Cong. Dist. 02
3. EPA ID No. NYD002061380
4. Latitude 40° 45' 20" N. Longitude 073° 20' 10" W.
USGS Quad. Greenlawn, NY, 7.5 minute series.
5. Owner Woodbine Products, Inc. Tel. No. (516) 586-3770
Street 701 Grand Boulevard
City Deer Park State New York Zip 11729
6. Operator Woodbine Products, Inc. Tel. No. (516) 586-3770
Street 701 Grand Boulevard
City Deer Park State New York Zip 11729
7. Type of Ownership
☒ Private ☐ Federal ☐ State
☐ County ☐ Municipal ☐ Unknown ☐ Other _____
8. Owner/Operator Notification on File
☒ RCRA 3001 Date 7/28/80 ☐ CERCLA 103c Date _____
None ☐ Unknown
9. Permit Information
- | Permit | Permit No. | Date Issued | Expiration Date | Comments |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| <u>SPDES</u> | <u>NY0075817</u> | <u>Jan. 9, 1975</u> | <u>Jan. 9, 1980</u> | _____ |
| <u>SPDES</u> | <u>NY0075817</u> | <u>Sep. 1, 1980</u> | <u>Sep. 1, 1985</u> | _____ |
10. Site Status
☒ Active ☐ Inactive ☐ Unknown
11. Years of Operation Prior to 1968 to Present

12. Identify the types of waste units (e.g., landfill, surface impoundment, piles, stained soil, above- or below-ground tanks or containers, land treatment, etc.) on site. Initiate as many waste unit numbers as needed to identify all waste sources on site.

(a) Waste Management Areas

Waste Unit No.	Waste Unit Type	Facility Name for Unit
1	Leaching Lagoon	Cesspool

(b) Other Areas of Concern

Identify any miscellaneous spills, dumping, etc. on site; describe the materials and identify their locations on site.

No spills or dumping other than the fluids discharged to the leaching lagoon were mentioned in available background information. Inside the building hazardous substances are handled; however, this area has a floor and berms that are impermeable to these hazardous substances. Therefore, any potential spills will be contained.

13. Information available from

Contact Amy Brochu Agency U.S. EPA Tel. No. (201) 906-6802

Preparer Michael Bauman Agency NUS Corp. Region 2 FIT Date 4/21/89

PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION

For each of the waste units identified in Part I, complete the following six items.

Waste Unit 1 - Leaching Lagoon, Cesspool

1. Identify the RCRA status and permit history, if applicable, and the age of the waste unit.

The leaching lagoon was taken out of service in June 1977, and therefore, the lagoon was not used after the RCRA legislation was enacted. The leaching lagoon began operation prior to 1968.

In July 1980, Woodbine Products, Inc. notified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that hazardous substances were handled on site. In October 1980, Woodbine Products, Inc. filed an application for a RCRA permit with the U.S. EPA. Woodbine Products, Inc. operated under an interim status until June of 1983. In June 1983, Woodbine Products, Inc. amended its operating procedures such that it would be considered only a generator of hazardous wastes. The U.S. EPA reclassified Woodbine Products, Inc. as a generator of hazardous wastes, and therefore, a RCRA permit for Woodbine Products, Inc. was no longer required.

2. Describe the location of the waste unit and identify clearly on the site map.

The available background information estimates the leaching lagoon to have been located north or east of the Woodbine Products building.

3. Identify the size or quantity of the waste unit (e.g., area or volume of a landfill or surface impoundment, number and capacity of drums or tanks). Specify the quantity of hazardous substances in the waste unit.

Background information was insufficient to determine the exact size of the leaching lagoon; however, based on the size of the property and the potential flow, the size of the lagoon is estimated to be within the range of 10 ft² to 200 ft².

4. Identify the physical state(s) of the waste type(s) as disposed of in the waste unit. The physical state(s) should be categorized as follows: solid, powder or fines, sludge, slurry, liquid, or gas.

Liquid contact cooling water was disposed of in the leaching lagoon.

5. Identify specific hazardous substance(s) known or suspected to be present in the waste unit.

Hexavalent chromium, zinc, and other metals have been detected in samples collected from the leaching lagoon.

6. Describe the containment of the waste unit as it relates to contaminant migration via groundwater, surface water, and air.

Contact cooling water was disposed of into a leaching lagoon which ponds water until it infiltrates into the ground. There is also a potential for some of this water to have reached the storm drains in Deer Park, as no overflow controls were mentioned in the available background information.

Ref. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

PART III: HAZARD ASSESSMENT

GROUNDWATER ROUTE

1. **Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to the groundwater as follows: observed, alleged, potential, or none. Identify the contaminant(s) detected or suspected, and provide a rationale for attributing the contaminant(s) to the facility.**

During the years that the leaching lagoon was operational, there was a strong potential that a release of metal-contaminated water to groundwater occurred. The leaching lagoon is no longer used, and the hazardous substances are stored in a bermed area of the building until they are removed by a licensed waste hauler.

Ref. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

2. **Describe the aquifer of concern; include information such as depth, thickness, geologic composition, permeability, overlying strata, confining layers, interconnections, discontinuities, depth to water table, groundwater flow direction.**

Directly beneath the site, the Magothy aquifer is the aquifer of concern, and its surface lies at an elevation of approximately -150 ft mean sea level (MSL). The Magothy aquifer exists in the Matawan Group Magothy Formation. This clay, silt, sandy clay, and fine to medium sand formation is approximately 600 ft thick. A large quantity of clay in the upper portion of the Magothy causes water to become confined and may even cause the formation to display artesian conditions with depth. The Magothy displays moderate to high permeability. The Magothy also displays a high degree of hydraulic continuity with the overlying upper glacial aquifer, but this can vary from location to location throughout Long Island. The upper glacial aquifer, which lies from the surface down to a depth of approximately 220 feet, consists of glacial till, which is unsorted clay, sand, gravel, and lacustrine or marine deposits consisting of clay, silt, and sand. The glacial till may cause localized, perched water conditions and retard downward percolation of precipitation. However, the outwash deposits are highly permeable. In general, this formation contains the water table for Long Island and recharges all underlying aquifers. Beneath the site, the water table is at a depth of approximately 45 to 50 ft MSL. Groundwater is moving south or southeast.

Ref. No. 18

3. **Is a designated sole source aquifer within 3 miles of the site?**

All aquifers on Long Island are federally designated as sole source aquifers.

Ref. No. 19

4. **What is the depth from the lowest point of waste disposal/storage to the highest seasonal level of the saturated zone of the aquifer of concern?**

The lowest point of waste disposal was in the cesspool, which has an unknown depth; therefore, the lowest point of waste disposal is assumed to be 6 ft below ground surface. The ground surface is approximately 70 ft MSL, and the water table is approximately 45 to 50 ft MSL. Therefore, the depth from the lowest point of waste disposal to the water table aquifer is approximately 15 to 20 ft.

Ref. Nos. 18, 20

5. **What is the permeability value of the least permeable continuous intervening stratum between the ground surface and the aquifer of concern?**

The least permeable continuous stratum between the ground surface and the Magothy aquifer has a permeability value estimated to be 10^{-3} cm/sec or greater.

Ref. Nos. 18, 21

6. What is the net precipitation for the area?

The net precipitation in the area of the site is approximately 14 inches.

Ref. No. 21

7. Identify uses of groundwater within 3 miles of the site (i.e., private drinking source, municipal source, commercial, industrial, irrigation, unusable).

Groundwater is used for municipal water supply in the area of the site.

Ref. No. 22

8. What is the distance to and depth of the nearest well that is currently used for drinking or irrigation purposes?

Distance Approximately 1 mile.

Depth Unknown

Ref. No. 22

9. Identify the population served by the aquifer of concern within a 3-mile radius of the site.

The population served by groundwater within 3 miles of the site is approximately 931,000.

Ref. No. 22

SURFACE WATER ROUTE

10. Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to surface water as follows: observed, alleged, potential, or none. Identify the contaminant(s) detected or suspected, and provide a rationale for attributing the contaminants to the facility.

With the available background information it was not possible to determine whether storm water runoff from the site entered infiltration basins or the Carlls River. If storm water runoff enters the Carlls River, there is a potential that a release to surface water occurred during the operation of the cesspool.

Ref. Nos. 20, 23

11. Identify and locate the nearest downslope surface water. If possible, include a description of possible surface drainage patterns from the site.

If the storm water runoff enters the Carlls River, then runoff from the site would follow city streets and/or storm drains at least 1 mile before entering the river.

Ref. No. 20

12. What is the facility slope in percent? (Facility slope is measured from the highest point of deposited hazardous waste to the most downhill point of the waste area or to where contamination is detected.)

The facility slope is estimated to be less than 3 percent.

Ref. No. 1

13. What is the slope of the intervening terrain in percent? (Intervening terrain slope is measured from the most downhill point of the waste area to the probable point of entry to surface water.)

The slope of the intervening terrain is estimated to be less than 1 percent. The elevation change from the site to the Carlls River is approximately 20 ft, and the shortest possible overland route is approximately 4800 ft.

$$\frac{100 \text{ percent} \times 20 \text{ ft}}{4800 \text{ ft}} = 0.4 \text{ percent}$$

Ref. No. 20

14. What is the 1-year 24-hour rainfall?

The 1-year 24-hour rainfall in the area of the site is approximately 2.7 inches.

Ref. No. 21

15. What is the distance to the nearest downslope surface water? Measure the distance along a course that runoff can be expected to follow.

If the storm water runoff enters the Carlls River, then runoff from the site to the Carlls River would travel at least 1 mile.

Ref. No. 20

16. Identify uses of surface waters within 3 miles downstream of the site (i.e., drinking, irrigation, recreation, commercial, industrial, not used).

The Carlls River runs through Belmont Lake State Park where it may be used for recreational purposes.

Ref. No. 20

17. Describe any wetlands, greater than 5 acres in area, within 2 miles downstream of the site. Include whether it is a freshwater or coastal wetland.

The nearest wetlands to the site along the Carlls River are approximately 2.5 miles from the probable point of entry.

Ref. No. 20

18. Describe any critical habitats of federally listed endangered species within 2 miles of the site along the migration path.

There are no federally listed endangered species within 2 miles of the site.

Ref. No. 24

19. What is the distance to the nearest sensitive environment along or contiguous to the migration path (if any exist within 2 miles)?

No sensitive environment is known to exist along the potential migration pathway.

20. Identify the population served or acres of food crops irrigated by surface water intakes within 3 miles downstream of the site and the distance to the intake(s).

No surface water intakes are known to exist along the potential migration route.

Ref. Nos. 20, 22

21. What is the state water quality classification of the water body of concern?

The state water classification of the Carlls River north of the Montauk Highway is "C." Class "C" is suitable for fishing and fish propagation.

Ref. No. 25

22. Describe any apparent biota contamination that is attributable to the site.

No biota contamination was noted in available background information or during the off-site reconnaissance.

Ref. No. 1

AIR ROUTE

23. Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to the air as follows: observed, alleged, potential, none. Identify the contaminant(s) detected or suspected, and provide a rationale for attributing the contaminant(s) to the facility.

There is no potential for a release of contaminants to the air because the contaminants are metals that do not volatilize.

Ref. No. 9

24. What is the population within a 4-mile radius of the site?

The population within 4 miles of the site is approximately 170,300.

Ref. No. 26

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

25. Describe the potential for a fire or explosion to occur with respect to the hazardous substance(s) known or suspected to be present on site. Identify the hazardous substance(s) and the method of storage or containment associated with each.

There is no potential for a fire or explosive condition to occur due to the hazardous metals disposed of in the cesspool.

Ref. No. 10

26. What is the population within a 2-mile radius of the hazardous substance(s) at the facility?

The population within 2 miles of the site is approximately 57,900.

Ref. No. 26

DIRECT CONTACT/ON-SITE EXPOSURE

27. Describe the potential for direct contact with hazardous substance(s) stored in any of the waste units on site or deposited in on-site soils. Identify the hazardous substance(s) and the accessibility of the waste unit.

There is a potential for direct contact with soils contaminated by the operation of the cesspool, as there are no fences restricting public access.

Ref. No. 1

28. How many residents live on a property whose boundaries encompass any part of an area contaminated by the site?

There is no area that has been documented as being contaminated.

29. What is the population within a 1-mile radius of the site?

The population within 1 mile of the site is approximately 20,300.

Ref. No. 26

PART IV: SITE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

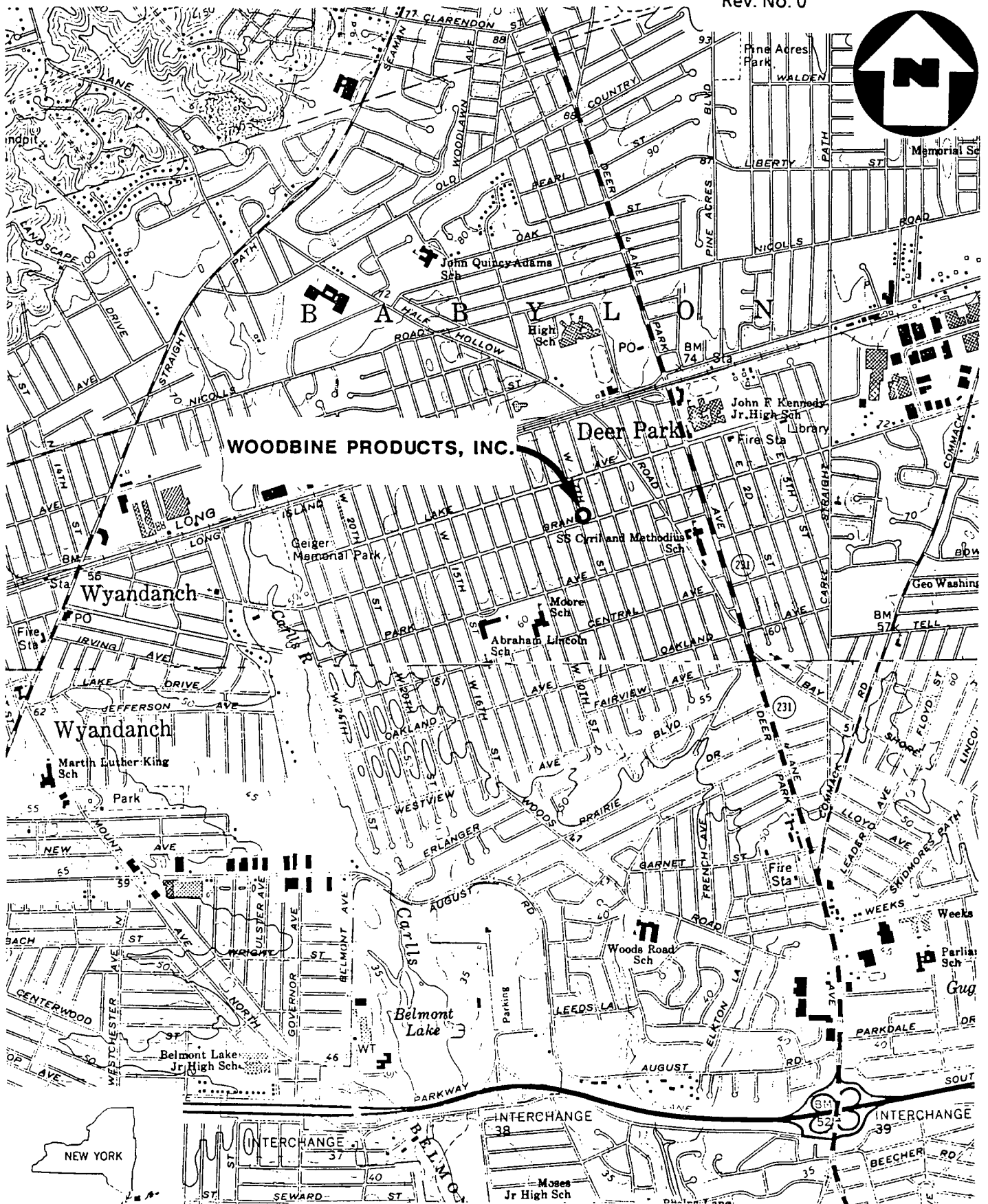
The Woodbine Products, Inc. Site is located in Deer Park, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Woodbine Products, Inc. owns approximately 3 acres of property in a heavily populated section of Long Island and produces electrical circuit boards and chassis. A portion of the production includes chrome plating of parts and cooling of parts. Woodbine Products, Inc. has operated this facility continuously from at least 1967 to the present.

Prior to June of 1977 Woodbine Products, Inc. operated a cesspool (leaching lagoon) to dispose of contact cooling water. This contact cooling water was tested several times, and detectable concentrations of hexavalent chromium, zinc, and other metals were found to be present. In 1975 Woodbine Products, Inc. applied for and received a SPDES permit from the Suffolk County Department of Health to discharge water to the groundwater. This permit was renewed in 1980 for an additional 5 years. Since 1977 Woodbine Products, Inc. has had all hazardous wastes removed from the site by a licensed waste hauler. Until 1983 the frequency of this waste removal exceeded 90 days, and therefore, Woodbine Products, Inc. was considered a RCRA temporary storage facility. However, in 1983 Woodbine Products, Inc. increased the frequency of the hazardous waste removal to every 80 days and thus changed its RCRA status to generator.

Groundwater contamination and direct contact are the two areas of most concern, while surface water is of a lesser concern. Groundwater will have received the greatest volume of water from the cesspool. Within 3 miles of this site there are over 900,000 people who receive potable water drawn from public groundwater wells. Direct contact with the area where the cesspool was located is possible because access to this area is not restricted. Therefore, the local population, approximately 20,000 people within 1 mile, may become accidentally exposed to contaminated soils. Storm water runoff in the area may be channeled to infiltration basins or the Carlls River. If storm water runoff enters the Carlls River and carried contaminants from the Woodbine Products, Inc. Site, then there is a potential for the local population to be exposed while sport fishing in the Carlls River. No record of gross contamination, enforcement actions, or cleanup actions concerning Woodbine Products, Inc. was found in available background information.

Due to the potentially large volume of metal-contaminated wastewater discharged to groundwater, the large number of people dependent upon groundwater, and the large number of people who may be accidentally exposed to contaminated surface soils, a **MEDIUM** priority site inspection is recommended. This site inspection should include groundwater samples from the on-site monitoring well and from the monitoring wells on adjacent properties. Surface soil samples should be collected from the area where the cesspool was located to determine whether direct exposure is still a potential. Finally, the destination of storm water runoff, (infiltration basin or the Carlls River) should be determined in order to evaluate the potential for surface water contamination.

ATTACHMENT 1



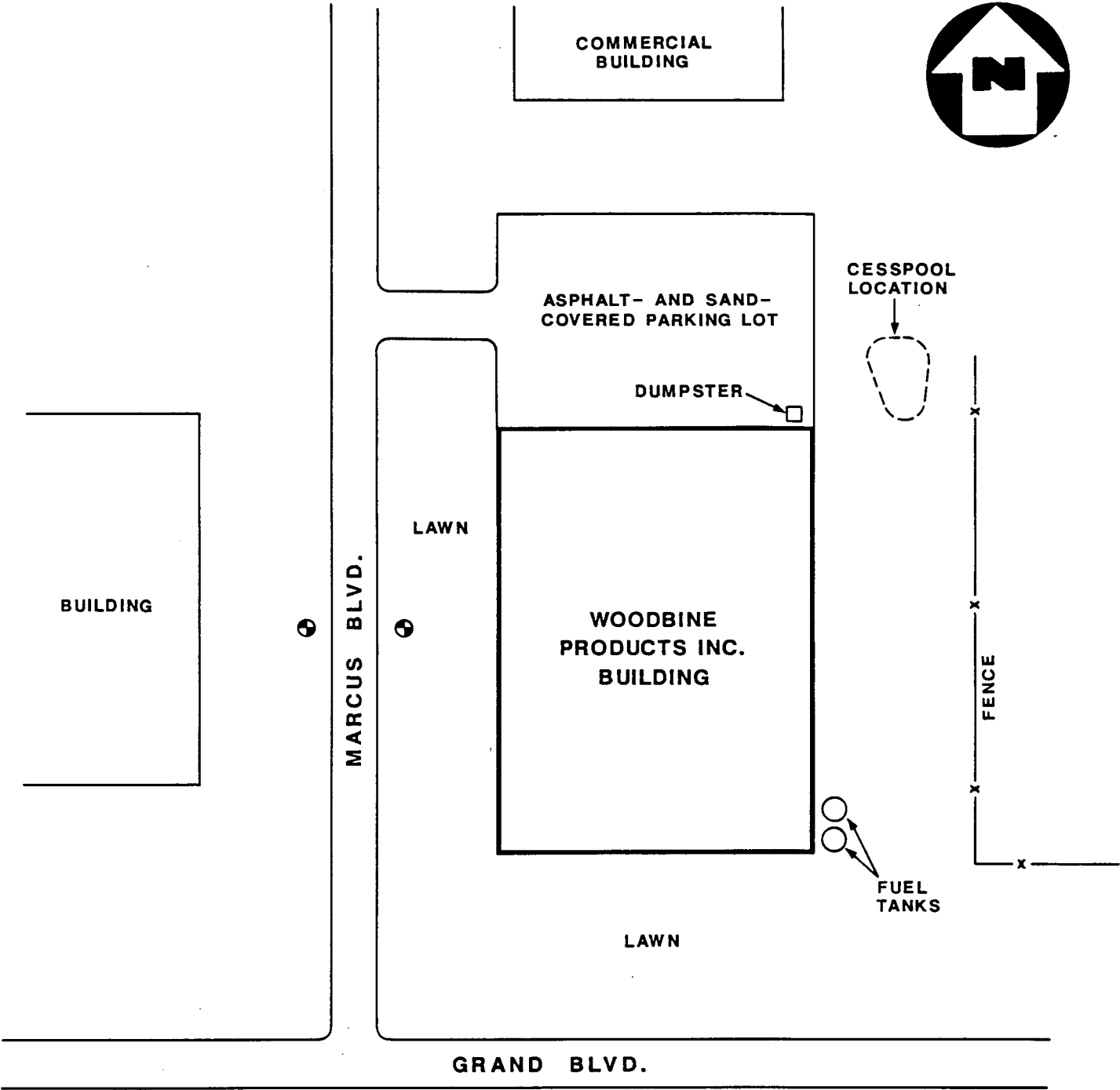
(QUAD) GREENLAWN, N.Y.

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP
WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC., DEER PARK, N.Y.



SCALE: 1"= 2000'



LEGEND
⊕ MONITORING WELL



SITE MAP
WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC., DEER PARK, N.Y.

NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 2



EXHIBIT A

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.
DEER PARK, NEW YORK

WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.
DEER PARK, NEW YORK

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY JOE DVORAK.

<u>Photo Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time</u>
P-11	View of the north side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.	1220
P-12	View of the northern section of the west side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.	1221
P-13	View of the southern section of the west side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.	1223
P-14	View of the southern exit door on the west side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.	1225

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.
DEER PARK, NEW YORK



P-11 February 22, 1989 1220
View of the north side of the Woodbine Products building
from Marcus Blvd.



P-12 February 22, 1989 1221
View of the northern section of the west side of the Woodbine
Products building from Marcus Blvd.

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.
DEER PARK, NEW YORK



P-13

February 22, 1989

1223

View of the southern section of the west side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.



P-14

February 22, 1989

1225

View of the southern exit door on the west side of the Woodbine Products building from Marcus Blvd.

ATTACHMENT 2

REFERENCES

1. Preliminary Assessment Off-Site Reconnaissance Information Reporting Form, Woodbine Products Inc., TDD No. 02-8902-23, NUS Corp. Region 2 FIT, Edison, New Jersey, February 22, 1989.
2. Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity, U.S. EPA form, Completed by Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products Manager, July 28, 1989.
3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Discharge Permit, Woodbine Products, Inc., Application No. NY--75817, Effective date January 9, 1975, Expiration date January 9, 1980.
4. SPDES Discharge Permit, Woodbine Products, Inc., Application No. NY0075817, Effective date September 1, 1980, Expiration date September 1, 1985.
5. Suffolk County Department of Health, Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Drinking and Swimming Pool Water, 5/5/67.
6. General Information and Hazardous Waste Permit Application forms, Woodbine Products Inc., Completed by Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products, Inc. Manager, Oct. 20, 1980.
7. Letter from Richard J. Graf, Graf and Walsh Attorneys at Law, to Dr. Richard Baker, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), June 27, 1983.
8. Letter from Richard A. Baker, U.S. EPA, to Woodbine Products, Inc., September 15, 1983.
9. Industrial Waste Inspection Sheet, Woodbine Products, Inc., Inspector Eileen Goverals, September 21, 1979.
10. Suffolk County Department of Health, Analytical Reporting Forms.
11. Letter from Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products, Inc., to Roy Gilbert, Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control, June 27, 1977.
12. Letter from Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products Inc., to Vincent Frisina, Department of Health Services, County of Suffolk.
13. Suffolk County Department of Health Services - Application - Permit to Construct, Job No. Hn 87-87, ID Code 01401, March 24, 1987.
14. Letter from Vincent Frisina, P.E., Suffolk County Department of Health Services, to M. Florio, Woodbine Products, Inc., April 27, 1987.
15. Letter from Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products Inc., to Vincent Frisina, Suffolk County Department of Health Services, July 30, 1987.
16. Letter from Robert Seyfarth, Suffolk County Department of Health Services, to Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products, Inc., August 27, 1987.

REFERENCES (CONT'D)

17. Letter from Mauro Florio, Woodbine Products, Inc., to V. Frisina, Suffolk County Department of Health Services, September 2, 1987.
18. Cohen, Phil, U.S. Geological Survey, Long Island Water Resources, Bulletin Number 1, Results of Subsurface Exploration in the Mid-Island Area of Western Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, Published by Suffolk County Water Authority, 1971.
19. Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 120-Wednesday, June, 21, 1978, pages 26622 and 26612.
20. Three-Mile Vicinity Map based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Topographic Maps, 7.5 minute series, "Greenlawn, N.Y.", 1967, photorevised 1979; "Bay Shore West, N.Y.", 1969, photorevised 1979; "Huntington, N.Y.", 1967, photorevised 1979; "Amityville, N.Y.", 1969, photorevised 1979.
21. Uncontrolled hazardous waste site ranking system, A user's manual, 40 CFR, Part 300, Appendix A, 1986.
22. New York State Atlas of Community Water System Sources, 1983, New York State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection.
23. Seaburn, G.E. and D.A. Aronson, U.S. Geological Survey, Catalog of Recharge Basins on Long Island, New York in 1969, Bulletin 70, 1973, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
24. Letter from Michael S. Scheibel, NYSDEC, to Diane Trube, NUS Corp., December 20, 1988.
25. Telecon Note: Conversation between Dr. Robin, NYSDEC Water Division, and Michael Bauman, NUS Corp., April 14, 1989.
26. General Sciences Corporation, Graphical Exposure Modeling Systems (GEMS). Landover, MD, 1986.

REFERENCE NO. 1

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
OFF SITE RECONNAISSANCE
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: February 22, 1989

Site Name: Woodbine Products, Inc. TDD: 62-8903-33

Site Address: 761 Grand Blvd.
Street, Box, etc.

Deer Park
Town

Suffolk
County

New York
State

NUS Personnel:	Name	Discipline
	<u>Susan Anderson</u>	<u>Environmental Scientist</u>
	<u>Joe Drorak</u>	<u>Chemist</u>

Weather Conditions (clear, cloudy, rain, snow, etc.):

Rain

Estimated wind direction and wind speed: NO wind

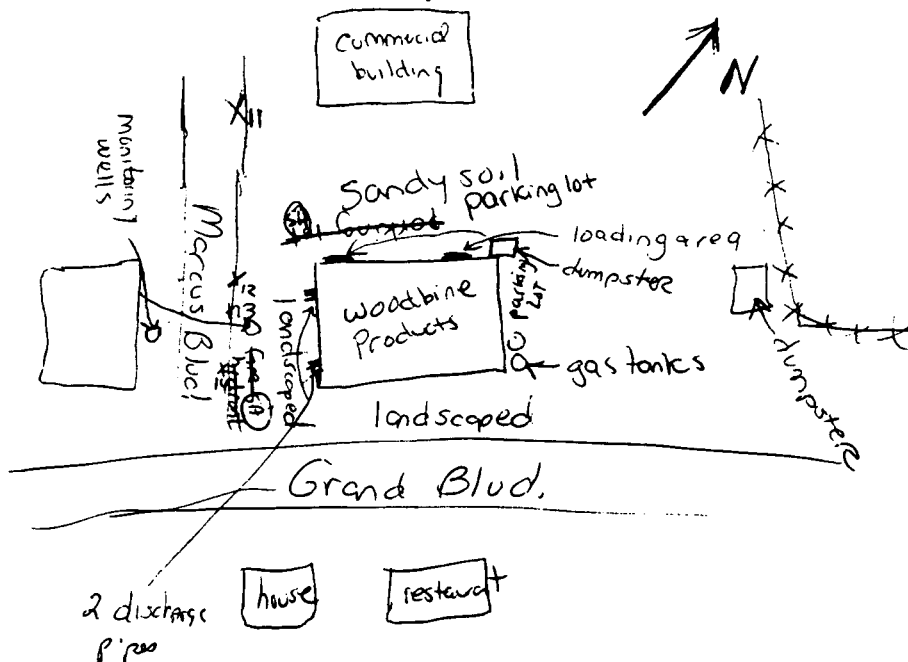
Estimated temperature: 48°

Signature: Susan Anderson Date: 2/22/89

Countersigned: J. Drorak Date: 2-23-89

Site Name: Woodbine Products, Inc. TDD: 02-8902-23

Indicate relative landmark locations (streets, buildings, streams, etc.).
Provide locations from which photos are taken.



Date: 2-22-89

Date: 2-23-87

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: 2-22-89

Site Name: Woodbine Products, Inc. TDD: 02-8902-23

Notes (Periodically indicate time of entries in military time):

Arrived at site 1205 hrs. Site appears to
be active because of cars in rear parking lot.
Sunken area in rear parking lot, rainwater
collected in sunken area. Chromium Plating
truck parked at loading area. Slope is
less than 1%.

Two discharge pipes discharging unknown fluid onto
ground from west side of building. Discharges a (SA)
Monitoring well located on western side of
building and directly across street is located
another monitoring well. Facility does not have a
perimeter fence around its property.

Signature: [Signature]
Countersignature: [Signature]

Date: 2-22-89
Date: 2-23-89

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: 2-22-89

Site Name: Woodbine Products, Inc. TDD: 02-8902-23

Notes (Cont'd):

[The notes section contains 18 horizontal lines, all of which are crossed out by a diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right.]

Attach additional sheets if necessary. Provide site name, TDD number, signature, and countersignature on each.

Signature: *[Signature]*

Date: 2-22-89

Countersignature: *[Signature]*

Date: 2-23-89

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION REPORTING FORM

Date: 2-22-89

Site Name: Woodbine Products, Inc. TDD: 02-8902-23

Photolog:

Frame/Photo Number	Date	Time	Photographer	Description
F, P11 S11	2-22-89	1220	J. Dvorak	Looking at north side of building across parking lot.
F, P12 S12	2-22-89	1221	J. Dvorak	Looking at west side of building, discharge pipe
F, P13 S13	2-22-89	1223	J. Dvorak	Looking at west side of building, discharge pipe.
F, P14 S14	2-22-89	1225	J. Dvorak	Looking at west side of building, discharge pipe and drainage flow of water.

Attach additional sheets if necessary. Provide site name, TDD number, signature, and countersignature on each.

Signature: Susan Anderson Date: 2-22-89
Countersignature: J. Dvorak Date: 2-23-89

REFERENCE NO. 2

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY									
W	N	Y	D	0	0	2	0	6	1
3	8	0	2	1					

IX. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued from front)

A. HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES. Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR Part 261.31 for each listed hazardous waste from non-specific sources your installation handles. Use additional sheets if necessary.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B. HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES. Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR Part 261.32 for each listed hazardous waste from specific industrial sources your installation handles. Use additional sheets if necessary.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

C. COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT HAZARDOUS WASTES. Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR Part 261.33 for each chemical substance your installation handles which may be a hazardous waste. Use additional sheets if necessary.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

D. LISTED INFECTIOUS WASTES. Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR Part 261.34 for each listed hazardous waste from hospitals, medical and research laboratories your installation handles. Use additional sheets if necessary.

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

E. CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES. Mark "X" in the boxes corresponding to the characteristics of non-listed hazardous wastes your installation handles. (See 40 CFR Part 261.21 - 261.24.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Corrosive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Ignitable	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Reactive	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Toxic
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

X. CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

SIGNATURE <i>Mano Floris</i>	NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print) <i>Manager</i>	DATE SIGNED <i>7/28/80</i>
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

EPA Form 8700-12 (8-80) REVERSE

Woodbine Products Precision Sheet Metal Assembly in the process of aluminum plating (Chemical Film MIL-C-5541-Alodine), the rinse waters are stored in two holding tanks of 800 gallons each. When full, they are collected by Thomas Patterson Inc. (Scavenger permit EPA 30-024), 102 Third Street, Brooklyn, New York 11231.

Note: Woodbine Products Inc. State Permit EPA-0075817

lf

REFERENCE NO. 3

SPDES File
Region 1 Ref. #47-0403
Suffolk Co. DEC
Mr. Crandall - BMS
Mr. Quinn - BIP

Name of Permittee : Woodbine Products, Inc.
Effective Date : January 9, 1975
Expiration Date : January 9, 1980

MODIFIED

STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SPDES)
DISCHARGE PERMIT

Special Conditions
(Part I)

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, P. L. 92-500, October 18, 1972 (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et. seq.) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Woodbine Products, Inc.
Attn: Vincent J. Conforti, V.P.

(Full Name of Permittee)

is authorized by William L. Garvey, P.E., Chief, PDES Permit Section
(Designated Representative of Commissioner of the
Department of Environmental Conservation)

to discharge from 701 Grand Boulevard
(Street Address of Discharging Facility)
Deer Park, New York 11729

Babylon (T), Suffolk County

to groundwater, Class GA

(Name of Receiving Waters)

in accordance with the following special and general conditions:

The specific effluent limitations and other pollution controls applicable to the discharge permitted herein are set forth in the special conditions. Also set forth are self-monitoring and reporting requirements. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee shall submit original copies of all reports to the Central Office and the appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the EPA Region II Regional Administrator. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 17-0805 of the Environmental Conservation Law or Section 308 of the Act, all such reports shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Regional Administrator of EPA Region II. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 71-1933 of the Environmental Conservation Law or Section 309 of the Act.

Final Effluent Limitations

During the period beginning effective date of permit and lasting
(Give Date)
until the date of expiration of this permit, discharges from outfalls 001, 002, and 003
(Specify Outfall Number)
shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

(a) The following shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified:

Outfall Number	Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitation in kg/day (lbs./day)		Other Limitations (Specify Units)	Monitoring Requirements	
		Daily	Daily		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
		Average	Maximum			
<u>A</u>	<u>INDUSTRIAL WASTE HOLDING TANK - NO DISCHARGE ALLOWED</u> ALL WASTES MUST BE REMOVED BY AN APPROVED LICENSED INDUSTRIAL WASTE SCAVENGER. WASTE REMOVAL RECORDS MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR INSPECTION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF NYSDEC OR SCDEC. WASTE REMOVAL SUMMARY MUST BE SUBMITTED TO NYSDEC + SCDEC EVERY <u>6 MONTHS</u>					
001	Sanitary wastes only - no monitoring required.					

PERMITTEE ALSO SUBJECT TO ATTACHED SCHEDULE A.

For the purposes of this subsection, the daily average discharge is the total discharge by weight during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility was operating.

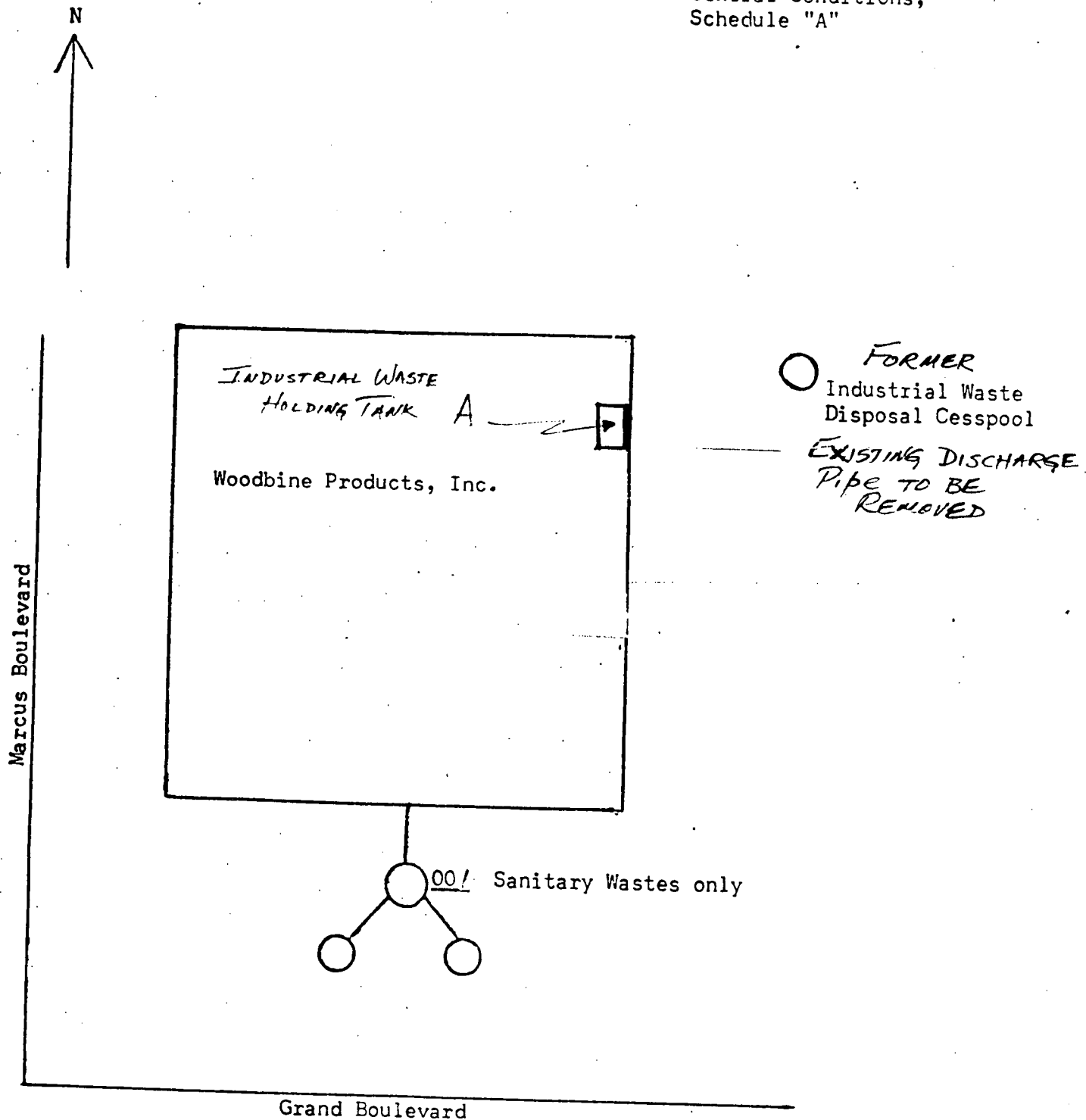
For the purposes of this subsection, the daily maximum discharge means the total discharge by weight during any calendar day.

(b) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5.
The pH shall be monitored as follows: daily using properly calibrated pH meter.

Monitoring Locations

Permittee shall take samples and measurements to meet the monitoring requirements at the location indicated below: (Show locations of outfalls with sketch or flow diagram as appropriate).

ATTACHMENTS: General Conditions,
Schedule "A"




This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on midnight
January 9, 1980. Permittee shall not discharge after the above
(Give Date)

date of expiration. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the above
date of expiration, the permittee shall submit such information, forms, and fees
as are required by the Department of Environmental Conservation no later than
180 days prior to the above date of expiration.

By Authority of William L. Garvey, P.E., Chief, PDES Permit Section
Designated Representative of Commissioner of the
Department of Environmental Conservation

January 9, 1975
Date


Signature

REFERENCE NO. 4

Copies: SPDES File

Region #1

Suffolk Co. DHS ✓

Mr. Crandall - BPC

Mr. Adamczyk - BIP

Facility ID No.

: NY- 001 5817

Effective Date (EDP)

: September 1, 1980

Expiration Date (ExDP)

: September 1, 1985

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
STATE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (SPDES)
DISCHARGE PERMITSpecial Conditions
(Part I)

This SPDES permit is issued in compliance with Title 8 of Article 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York State and in compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 81251 et. seq.) (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Woodbine Products Inc.

701 Grand Blvd.

Deer Park, New York 11729

Attention: Mr. Vincent J. Conforti, Vice President

is authorized to discharge from the facility described below:

Woodbine Products Inc.

701 Grand Boulevard

Deer Park, New York 11729

Lat. 40° 45' 25" N

Long. 73° 20' 00" W

Babylon (T), Suffolk County

into receiving waters known as:

Ground - Class GA

in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on midnight of the expiration date shown above and the permittee shall not discharge after the expiration date unless this permit has been renewed, or written authorization is given by the Department. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Department of Environmental Conservation no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.

By Authority of: George K. Hansen, P.E., Chief, P.D.E.S. Permit Section
Designated Representative of Commissioner of the
Department of Environmental Conservation

JUL 28 1980

Date

George K. Hansen
Signature

AUG 18 1980

S.C. DEPT. OF
HEALTH SERVICES

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning September 1, 1980 and lasting until September 1, 1985 the discharges from the permitted facility shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Outfall Effluent No. & Parameter	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Reqmrs.	
	kg/day Daily Avg.	(lbs/day) Daily Max.	Other Units Daily Avg.	(Specify) Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
001 (Non-Contact Cooling)						
Flow	---	---	500 gal/day	---	None	
Fluoride	---	---	---	1.5 mg/l	Monthly	Grab
Chromium: (hex)	---	---	---	.05 mg/l	"	"
(Total)	---	---	---	1.0 mg/l	"	"

Prohibition:

No biocides, slimicides, corrosion control, or other water treatment chemical additives are authorized under this permit unless specifically stated as approved in this permit or by separate written authorization from the NYSDEC.

The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units and shall be monitored as follows: at outfall before discharge to monthly grab

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at outfall before discharge to ground

The daily average discharge is the total discharge by weight or in other appropriate units as specified herein, during a calendar month divided by the number of days in the month that the production or commercial facility was operating. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the daily average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured daily discharges in appropriate units as specified herein divided by the number of days during the calendar month when the measurements were made.

The daily maximum discharge means the total discharge by weight or in other appropriate units as specified herein, during any calendar day.

AUG 18 1980

S.O. DEPT. OF
HEALTH SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES

REFERENCE NO. 5

[illegible]

REFERENCE NO. 6

6X

FORM 1 GENERAL	 EPA U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERAL INFORMATION <small>Confidential Permit Program</small>	EPA I.D. NUMBER NYD 0020 61380	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>A preprinted label has been provided affixed to the designated space. Review the information carefully. If any of it is incorrect, cross through it and enter the correct data in the appropriate space below. Also, if any of the preprinted data is absent, fill in the appropriate label space with the information. If the label space is already provided, provide the information in the space below. If the label is complete and correct, you need not complete items I, III, V, and VI (except VI-B which must be completed regardless). Complete all items if the label has been provided. Refer to the instructions for detailed item descriptions and for the legal authorizations under which this data is collected.</p>
<p>II. FACILITY NAME</p> <p>III. FACILITY LOCATION</p>		<p>NYD002061380</p> <p>WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC 701 GRAND BLVD DEER PARK, NY 11729</p> <p>701 GRAND BLVD DEER PARK, NY 11729</p>	

II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS INSTRUCTIONS: Complete in duplicate. Submit one copy to submit any permit application to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any question, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parentheses following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the Supplemental form if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of bold-faced terms.					
SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	YES	NO	SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	YES	NO
A. Is this facility a publicly owned treatment works which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. Is this a proposed facility (other than those described in A, B, or C above) which will result in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Is this a facility which currently results in discharges to waters of the U.S. other than those described in A or B above? (FORM 2C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E. Do you or will you inject at this facility industrial or municipal effluent below the lowest stratum containing water one quarter mile of the well face, underground sources of drinking water? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. Do you or will this facility treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste? (FORM 3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. Do you or will you inject at this facility fluids or solids from such processes as mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, or the dissolution of leach tail in recovery of geothermal energy? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H. Do you or will you inject at this facility any produced water or other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production? (other fluids used for enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas, or other fluids for treatment of fluids hydrocarbons)? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is subject to the industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 100 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act or will effect or be subject to an attainment plan? (FORM 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NAME OF FACILITY Woodbine Products Inc.	
IV. FACILITY CONTACT NAME & TITLE Mauro Florio Manager	
MAILING ADDRESS A. STREET OR R.F.D. BOX 701 Grand Blvd. DEER PARK DEER PARK NY 11729	
CITY/STATE 701 Grand Blvd. Suffolk Deer Park NY 11729	

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. SIC CODES (4-digit in order of priority)

33 98

(specify)

Metal Heat Treating

(specify)

(specify)

Aluminum Plating (Alodine 1200)

(specify)

2. OPERATOR INFORMATION

A. NAME

Woodbine Products Inc.

Is the name listed in Item 1(a) (1) or (2) also the name of the facility?

3. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box; if "Other", specify)

FEDERAL
STATE
PRIVATE

M - PUBLIC (other than federal or state)
D - OTHER (specify)

P

(specify)

4. PHONE (area code & no.)

51 6 5 8 6 3770

5. STREET OR R.O. BOX

01 Grand Blvd.

6. CITY OR TOWN

Deer Park

NY

1 1729

7. IS THE FACILITY LOCATED ON INDIAN LAND?

NO

8. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

A. NPDES (Discharges to Surface Waters)

NY 0075817

D. PSD (Air Discharges from Process Sources)

NY 0075817

C. RCRA (Hazardous Waste)

NY 0075817

E. OTHER (specify)

(specify)

F. OTHER (specify)

(specify)

9. MAP

Each to this application a topographic map of the area extending to at least one mile beyond property boundaries. The map must show the outline of the facility, the location of each of its existing and proposed intake and discharge points, each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each well where it injects fluids underground. Indicate the location of these facilities in the map area. See instructions for proper map preparation.

10. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)

Sheet Metal and Assemblies

Woodbine Products Inc. is a manufacturing concern producing electronic chassis and cabinets and related sheet metal products for Federal and private endeavors.

The process of the aluminum is chemical film treatment per Mil. Spec. 5541. We do not discharge our waste rinse water. The rinse waters are stored in two holding tanks of 800 gallons each. When full they are collected by Thomas Patterson Inc. (Scavenger Permit EPA #30-024).

F 9: A
51

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print)

Mauro Florio, Manager

B. SIGNATURE

Mauro Florio

C. DATE SIGNED

10/20/80

FORM 3 RCRA		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT APPLICATION Consolidated Permits Program (This information is required under Section 3005 of RCRA.)	1. EPA I.D. NUMBER											
			F NY D 0 0 2 0 6 1 3 8 0 3 1											

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

APPLICATION APPROVED	DATE RECEIVED (yr., mo., & day)	COMMENTS

II. FIRST OR REVISED APPLICATION

Place an "X" in the appropriate box in A or B below (mark one box only) to indicate whether this is the first application you are submitting for your facility or a revised application. If this is your first application and you already know your facility's EPA I.D. Number, or if this is a revised application, enter your facility's EPA I.D. Number in Item I above.

A. FIRST APPLICATION (place an "X" below and provide the appropriate date)		2. NEW FACILITY (Complete item below.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. EXISTING FACILITY (See instructions for definition of "existing" facility. Complete item below.)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. NEW FACILITY (Complete item below.)	

FOR EXISTING FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR THE DATE CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED (use the boxes to the left)		FOR NEW FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN	
8	72 74 75 76 77 78	71	72 74 75 76 77 78

B. REVISED APPLICATION (place an "X" below and complete item I above)		2. FACILITY HAS A RCRA PERMIT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. FACILITY HAS INTERIM STATUS		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. FACILITY HAS A RCRA PERMIT	

III. PROCESSES - CODES AND DESIGN CAPACITIES

A. PROCESS CODE - Enter the code from the list of process codes below that best describes each process to be used at the facility. Ten lines are provided for entering codes. If more lines are needed, enter the code(s) in the space provided. If a process will be used that is not included in the list of codes below, then describe the process (including its design capacity) in the space provided on the form (Item III-C).

B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY - For each code entered in column A enter the capacity of the process.

1. AMOUNT - Enter the amount.
2. UNIT OF MEASURE - For each amount entered in column B(1), enter the code from the list of unit measure codes below that describes the unit of measure used. Only the units of measure that are listed below should be used.

PROCESS	PROCESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	PROCESS	PROCESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY
Storage:			Treatment:		
CONTAINER (barrel, drum, etc.)	S01	GALLONS OR LITERS	TANK	T01	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
TANK	S02	GALLONS OR LITERS	SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	T02	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
WASTE PILE	S03	CUBIC YARDS OR CUBIC METERS	INCINERATOR	T03	TONS PER HOUR OR METRIC TONS PER HOUR
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	S04	GALLONS OR LITERS			GALLONS PER HOUR OR LITERS PER HOUR
Disposal:			OTHER (Use for physical, chemical, thermal or biological treatment processes not occurring in tanks, surface impoundments or incinerators. Describe the processes in the space provided; Item III-C.)	T04	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
INJECTION WELL	D79	GALLONS OR LITERS			
LANDFILL	D80	ACRE-FEET (the volume that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot) OR HECTARE-METER			
LAND APPLICATION	D81	ACRES OR HECTARES			
OCEAN DISPOSAL	D82	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY			
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	D83	GALLONS OR LITERS			
UNIT OF MEASURE		UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE		UNIT OF MEASURE
		UNIT OF MEASURE CODE			UNIT OF MEASURE CODE
GALLONS		G	LITERS PER DAY		V
LITERS		L	TONS PER HOUR		D
CUBIC YARDS		Y	METRIC TONS PER HOUR		W
CUBIC METERS		C	GALLONS PER HOUR		E
GALLONS PER DAY		U	LITERS PER HOUR		H
ACRE-FEET		A			
HECTARE-METER		F			
ACRES		B			
HECTARES		G			

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM III (shown in line numbers X-1 and X-2 below): A facility has two storage tanks, one tank can hold 200 gallons and the other can hold 400 gallons. The facility also has an incinerator that can burn up to 20 gallons per hour.

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III. PROCESSES (continued)

C. SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESS CODES OR FOR DESCRIBING OTHER PROCESSES (code "T04"). FOR EACH PROCESS ENTERED HERE INCLUDE DESIGN CAPACITY.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

A. **EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER** — Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR, Subpart D for each listed hazardous waste you will handle. If you handle hazardous wastes which are not listed in 40 CFR, Subpart D, enter the four-digit number(s) from 40 CFR, Subpart C that describes the characteristics and/or the toxic contaminants of those hazardous wastes.

B. **ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY** — For each listed waste entered in column A estimate the quantity of that waste that will be handled on an annual basis. For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A estimate the total annual quantity of all the non-listed waste(s) that will be handled which possess that characteristic or contaminant.

C. **UNIT OF MEASURE** — For each quantity entered in column B enter the unit of measure code. Units of measure which must be used and the appropriate codes are:

ENGLISH UNIT OF MEASURE **CODE**
 POUNDS P
 TONS T

METRIC UNIT OF MEASURE **CODE**
 KILOGRAMS K
 METRIC TONS M

If facility records use any other unit of measure for quantity, the units of measure must be converted into one of the required units of measure taking into account the appropriate density or specific gravity of the waste.

D. PROCESSES**1. PROCESS CODES:**

For listed hazardous waste: For each listed hazardous waste entered in column A select the code(s) from the list of process codes contained in Item III to indicate how the waste will be stored, treated, and/or disposed of at the facility.

For non-listed hazardous wastes: For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A, select the code(s) from the list of process codes contained in Item III to indicate all the processes that will be used to store, treat, and/or dispose of all the non-listed hazardous wastes that possess that characteristic or toxic contaminant.

Note: Four spaces are provided for entering process codes. If more are needed: (1) Enter the first three as described above; (2) Enter "000" in the extreme right box of Item IV-D(1); and (3) Enter in the space provided on page 4, the line number and the additional code(s).

2. **PROCESS DESCRIPTION:** If a code is not listed for a process that will be used, describe the process in the space provided on the form.

NOTE: HAZARDOUS WASTES DESCRIBED BY MORE THAN ONE EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER — Hazardous wastes that can be described by more than one EPA Hazardous Waste Number shall be described on the form as follows:

1. Select one of the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and enter it in column A. On the same line complete columns B, C, and D by estimating the total annual quantity of the waste and describing all the processes to be used to treat, store, and/or dispose of the waste.
2. In column A of the next line enter the other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the waste. In column D(2) on that line enter "Included with above" and make no other entries on that line.
3. Repeat step 2 for each other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the hazardous waste.

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM IV (shown in line numbers K-1, K-2, K-3, and K-4 below) — A facility will treat and dispose of an estimated 900 pounds per year of chrome shavings from leather tanning and finishing operation. In addition, the facility will treat and dispose of three non-listed wastes. Two wastes are corrosive only and there will be an estimated 200 pounds per year of each waste. The other waste is corrosive and ignitable and there will be an estimated 100 pounds per year of that waste. Treatment will be in an incinerator and disposal will be in a landfill.

LINE NO. (K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4)	A. EPA HAZ. WASTE NO. (enter code)	B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE	C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	D. PROCESSES	
				1. PROCESS CODES (enter)	2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (If space is not entered in D(1))
K-1	K 0 5 4	900	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
K-2	D 0 0 2	400	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
K-3	D 0 0 1	100	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
K-4	D 0 0 2				Included with above

Continued from page 2.

NOTE: Photocopy this page before completing if you have more than 26 wastes to list.

Form Approved OMB No. 158-S80004

EPA I.D. NUMBER (enter from page 1)										FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY															
W	M	Y	D	0	0	2	0	6	1	3	8	0	3	1	W	D	U	P	3	2	D	U	P		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued)																									
LINE NO.	A. EPA HAZARD WASTE NO. (enter code)										B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE					C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	D. PROCESSES								
																	1. PROCESS CODES (enter)				2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if code is not entered in D(1))				
1	F	0	0	7																					
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
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26																									

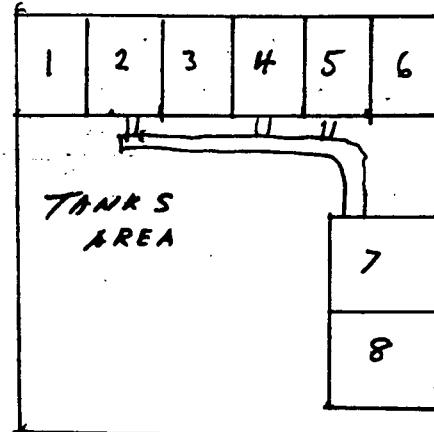
DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued)

USE THIS SPACE TO LIST ADDITIONAL PROCESS CODES FROM ITEM D(1) ON PAGE 3.

PROCESS OF CHEMICAL FILM TREATMENT TO MIL. STD. 5541

TANK NO.

- 1 - ALKALINE CLEANER DUBOIS A-612
- 2 - WATER RINSE
- 3 - DE SHUT DUBOIS
- 4 - RUNNING WATER RINSE
- 5 - WATER RINSE
- 6 - ALODINE AMCHEM 1200
- 7 - STORAGE TANK ABOVE GROUND APPROX. 800 GA.
- 8 - STORAGE TANK ABOVE GROUND APPROX. 800 GA.



NOTE ON MONTHLY BASIS FHERINSE WATER WASTE
IS COLLECTED BY THOMAS PATTERSON INC.

102 THIRD ST. BROOKLYN, NY 11231

EPA # 30-024

EPA I.D. NO. (enter from page 1)

NY D 00206138036

F61A. F61N
55 56**V. FACILITY DRAWING**

All existing facilities must include in the space provided on page 5 a scale drawing of the facility (see instructions for more detail).

PHOTOGRAPHS

All existing facilities must include photographs (aerial or ground-level) that clearly delineate all existing structures; existing storage, treatment and disposal areas; and sites of future storage, treatment or disposal areas (see instructions for more detail).

I. FACILITY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

LATITUDE (degrees, minutes, & seconds)

16 41 100

LONGITUDE (degrees, minutes, & seconds)

73 18 500

II. FACILITY OWNER

☒ A. If the facility owner is also the facility operator as listed in Section VIII on Form 1, "General Information", place an "X" in the box to the left and skip to Section IX below.

B. If the facility owner is not the facility operator as listed in Section VIII on Form 1, complete the following items:

1. NAME OF FACILITY'S LEGAL OWNER

WOODBINE PROD. INC.

2. PHONE NO. (area code & no.)

516-586-3770

3. STREET OR P.O. BOX

701 GRAND BLVD

4. CITY OR TOWN

DEER PARK

5. ST.

NY

6. ZIP CODE

11729

IX. OWNER CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

NAME (print or type)

Vincent J. Conforti

B. SIGNATURE

C. DATE SIGNED

10/20/90

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

NAME (print or type)

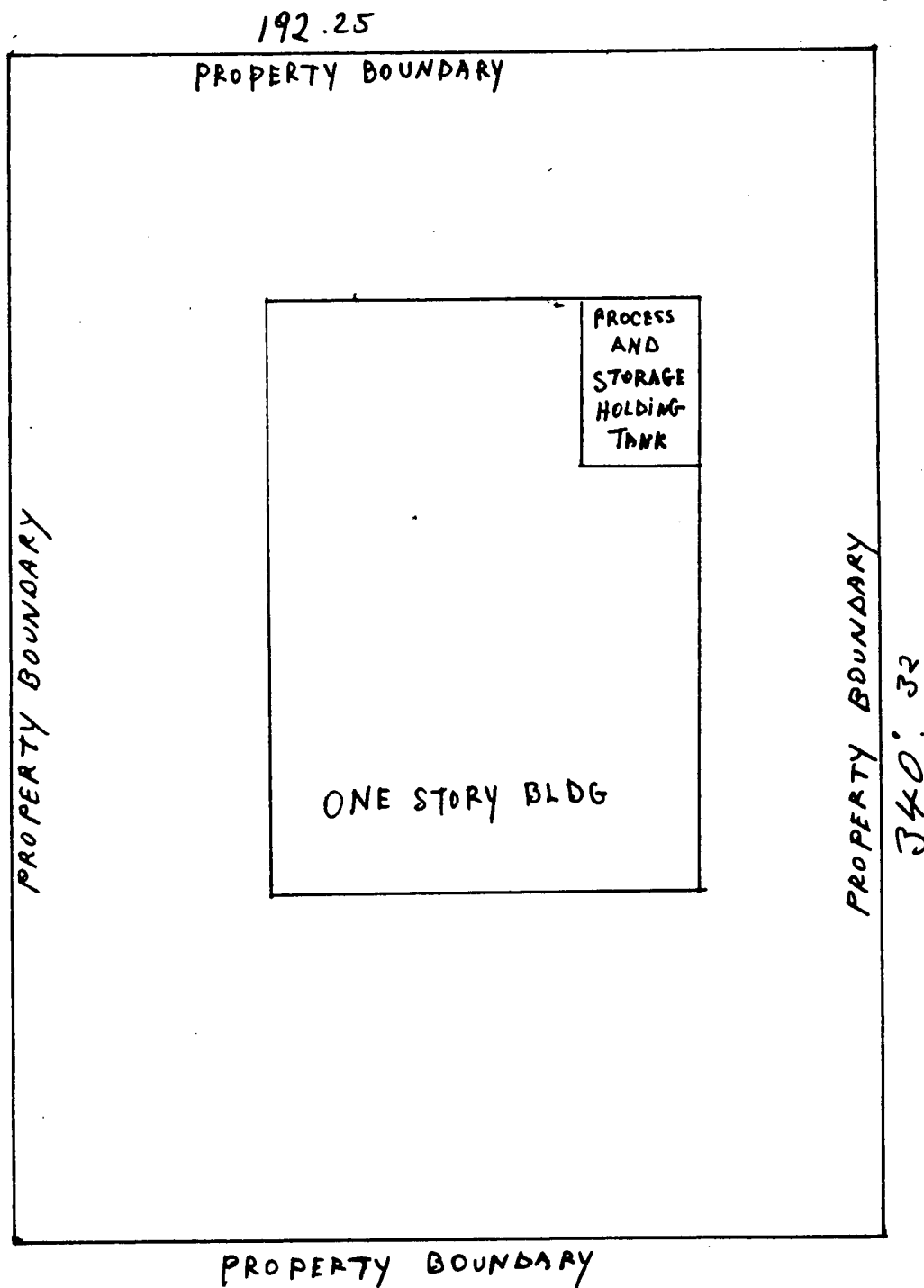
Mauro Florio

B. SIGNATURE

C. DATE SIGNED

10/20/90

V. FACILITY DRAWING (see page 4)



REFERENCE NO. 7

C O P Y

GRAF AND WALSH

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

694 FORT SALONGA ROAD

POST OFFICE BOX 279

NORTHPORT, NEW YORK 11768

TELEPHONE

516 AN 1-6400

RICHARD J. GRAF
JOHN L. WALSH

June 27, 1983

Permits Administration Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278

Re: Woodbine Products, Inc.
701 Grand Boulevard, Deer Park, New York
E.P.A. Id. No. 002061380

Attention: Dr. Richard Baker

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that I represent Woodbine Products, Inc., in connection with its compliance with federal requirements pertinent to financial assurance for closure and post-closure costs required of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

As Woodbine Products, Inc. does not treat or dispose of hazardous waste, the only involvement that Woodbine has as a TSD facility is in the storage of hazardous waste. Further, Woodbine does not receive waste from off-site and the company's only involvement as a storage facility is in storage of hazardous waste at the site of generation.

Therefore, in reviewing the pertinent rules and regulations found in 40 CFR 260-271, and comments thereto, it occurred to me that, perhaps, Woodbine Products, Inc., as a waste generator and storer, could be legally exempt from providing financial assurance by not storing its hazardous waste at the site of generation longer than ninety days, which practice would also promote better environmental protection. In discussing this with my client, I learned that it had received a similar comment from a management consultant. Accordingly, Woodbine Products, Inc., has amended its method of operation so that hazardous wastes will be stored on-site for less than ninety days, and then will be sent to a treatment facility that is allowed, under federal and state regulations, to receive the waste.

Accordingly, and on behalf of Woodbine Products, Inc., I request that it be reclassified so as to indicate that it is an exempted hazardous waste storage facility, as provided in 40 CFR 262.34,

To: E.P.A.
Re: Woodbine Products, Inc.
June 20, 1983
Page Two

235.1 (c) (7) and 270.1 (c) (2) (i). (Please note that my client is aware that 40 CFR 262.34 imposes certain obligations on generators who are storing their hazardous wastes for less than ninety days, e.g., personnel training, compliance with certain sections of 40 CFR 265, etc., and has taken steps to insure that all regulatory obligations under 40 CFR 262.34 will be met. A previous notice from your agency, undated but issued by a Mr. Stoller as Acting Director of Air and Waste Management Division advises that, should a firm determine that it does not meet the definition of a regulated hazardous waste TSD facility, or that its original permit application was in error, the firm should amend or withdraw its permit application. I am uncertain as to which procedure should be followed in this case, i.e., amendment or withdrawal. Please advise me as to which procedure should be followed, and, if any further forms are required, kindly send me same.

Very truly yours,

Richard J. Graf

RJG:rm

CC: Mr. Joseph Cvinar
Grants Administration



WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

701 GRAND BOULEVARD DEER PARK, L. I. N. Y. 11729

P.O. Box M

Tel. 516-586-3770

No. **X188591**

13653

PURCHASE ORDER

Date: **6-23-83**

TO:

SHIP TO:

SCA Chemical Services Company
107 Albert Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07106

Charge	Date Required	Date Promised	Terms	Subject to Renegotiation Act of 1951 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Govt. Contract No.	Priority No.	Ship Via	F.O.B.	
Confirming <input type="checkbox"/> Order <input type="checkbox"/>	To: Bill Butler	On: <input type="checkbox"/>	Federal Tax Exempt Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	State Tax Exempt Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

PLEASE ENTER OUR ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRICE AND DELIVERY CONDITIONS BELOW:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	<p>This is your authorization to pick up approximately 3500 gallons of rinse water identified as D007 of the EPA Code Identification, no more than 80 days from the issuance of this Purchase Order, and every 80 days thereafter.</p> <p>After receiving this waste material at your premises a written analysis of the waste material must be reported to the undersigned.</p> <p>This Purchase Order will be in effect and renewed on a yearly basis.</p> <p>SCA will react promptly and efficiently to any emergency call that Woodbine Products Inc. deems necessary.</p>			

William G. Butler

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH APPLIES AS CHECKED:

The supplier on this order is subject to purchaser's inspection at order of manufacture. This material is made to specification or if possible 10 days in advance thereof, the buyer should be advised.

Forward with shipment a telephone statement certifying that the above material is manufactured in accordance with the specification(s) indicated in description above. Enclosure this purchase order number, specification and suitable equipment: with signature of authorized representative having his title or position.

1. This purchase order is subject to the General Printed Conditions on the back of the original form.
2. Mark all correspondence, invoices, shipping papers and packages with order number and customer number.
3. Signed acknowledgments, correspondence and shipping notices to be directed to the attention of Buyer.
4. Forward separate invoice to suppliers, for each order. Suppliers must be so identified.
5. Payment period will be consistent from date of receipt of material.
6. All shipments shall be F.O.B. Buyer's Plant, unless otherwise specified.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All documents designated for the supplier or the buyer: Retain 20% of value. All documents

WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

W. G. Butler

Purchasing Agent

REFERENCE NO. 8

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

15 SEP 1983

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Woodbine Products, Inc.
701 Grand Boulevard
Deer Park, New York 11729

Re: Change of Status under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
EPA Identification Number: NYD002061380
Site Location: Deer Park, New York

Dear Sirs:

By previous notification, you informed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that you conduct activities at the above referenced site involving hazardous wastes, and as such were subject to the requirements of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. §6901, et seq. (the Act).

Your letter of June 27, 1983, in which you request declassification or change of status in the RCRA program, has been reviewed by EPA and found adequate in supplying EPA with sufficient information to change the status of your site. Therefore, your facility is now listed in our records as a generator of hazardous waste, and no longer considered a hazardous waste storer.

Please be advised that the determination of your status has been made solely on the basis of applicable federal regulations. The State of New York also regulates the handling of hazardous waste. Therefore, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation should be consulted regarding state compliance responsibilities.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact John Hajduk of my staff at (212) 264-9880.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Baker, Chief
Permits Administration Branch
Office of Policy & Management

cc: David Mafriqi, Chief
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Operations
NYSDEC

bcc: Stanley Siegal

CONCURRENCES 2PM:PA:Hajduk:JA:9/12/83

SYMBOL					2PM:PA	2PM:PA	2AMM:SW	2PM:PA
SURNAME					Hajduk	Zambratto	Siegal	Baker
DATE					JA 9/13/83	PJF	9/14	9/15/83

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

11 AUG 1983

Vincent J. Conforti
Vice President
Woodbine Products, Inc.
701 Grand Boulevard
Deer Park, L.I.
New York 11729

Subject: Change of Hazardous Waste Activity
EPA ID No.: NYD002061380

Dear Mr. Conforti:

This letter formally acknowledges that Woodbine Products, Inc., located in Deer Park, New York, is a generator of hazardous waste. Based on your letter of June 27, 1983, we note that your organization no longer stores hazardous waste for longer than 90 days and therefore is not required to obtain a federal hazardous waste management permit.

Please call Mr. Tom Taccone of my staff at (212) 264-9880 should you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Baker
Chief
Permits Administration Branch
Office of Policy & Management

2PM:PA:Taccone:JA:8/4/83

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	2PM:PA	2AWM:SW	2PM:PA	2PM:PA			
SURNAME	Taccone	Signal	Zambratto	Baker			
DATE	8/1/83	8/1/83	8/1/83	8/1/83			

REFERENCE NO. 9

INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTION SHEET

Company Name: Woodbine Products, Inc.

Address: 701 Grand Blvd. Deer Pk

Permit No.: _____ Date of Inspection: 9-21-79

Name and Title of Contact: Mr Florio, pl. Mgr

1. Equipment Condition: - OK

2. Name of Scavenger Patterson Chemical
Pick-up Records Consistent with Expected Waste Generation?
Yes/No _____ If no, Explain 1-8-79 - 1500 gal, 3-2-79

5-2-79, 6-18-79, 8-14-79

3. Misc.:
Backflow Prevention - hoses not immersed in Tank
High Level Alarms _____
Storage Conditions OK
Waste Handling OK
Permit Diagram & Discharge Points Correct? no - note changes made in file permit diagram

4. Processes Discharging Waste not Noted on Permit, Previous Inspections or Engineering Reports _____

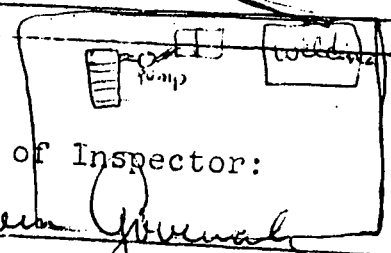
5. Comments: pl. aldrine area OK no discharges
no drains -
welding area - cooling water drains
to old industrial pool -

6. Tanks
rinses
pumped
to sewer
elevated
in Tanks inside
area for holding
sample industrial pool

No. of Photos Taken: _____

Sig. of Company Representative: [Signature]

Sig. of Inspector: [Signature]



REFERENCE NO. 10

11

Date 10/18

Date Reported: 10/17

(NAME, NOT INITIALS)

BY KH

Smithtown, N. Y.

LOCATION GRAND BIRD Deer Park

REMARKS: _____

SPECIAL

T E S T		RESULT	T E S T		RESULT	T E S T		RESULT
	Free Ammonia (mg/l N)			T. Hardness (mg/l CaCO ₃)			B.O.D. (mg/l)	
	Alb Ammonia (mg/l N)			T. Alkalinity (mg/l CaCO ₃)			Iron (mg/l Fe)	
	Nitrites (mg/l N)			P. Alkalinity (mg/l CaCO ₃)			Manganese (mg/l Mn)	
	Nitrates (mg/l N)			Free CO ₂ (Nomagraph)			Copper (mg/l Cu)	
	MBAS (mg/l)			T. Solids (mg/l)			Zinc (mg/l Zn)	
✓	pH	6.7		D. Solids (mg/l)		✓	Cr ⁺⁺ (mg/l)	0.01
	C.O.D. (mg/l)			S. Solids (mg/l)			Cyanide (mg/l CN)	
	T. PO ₄ (mg/l)			Chlorides (mg/l Cl)		✓	Flouride (mg/l F)	0.33
	Ortho PO ₄ (mg/l)			Spec. Concl. (mmhos)				

Date Received in LAB. 1-18-71
 PUBLIC WATER _____
 PRIVATE WATER _____
 OTHER Inch. 11/18/70
 DATE COMPLETED 2-10-71
 EXAMINED BY KH
KH

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTES

WATER SUPPLY DATA

Results to: J. Ring - Riverhead

SPECIAL[illegible]

Lab. No. 2-74-62
Field No. 104
Time 11:00 AM 2/19/74
Coll. By Samuel J. ...
(Name, not initials)
Examined By _____

Date Recd. in Lab. 2/19/74
Stream _____
Ground Water _____
Marine Water _____
Waste (specify) Industrial
Date Completed 2/21/74 Spun

Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER

Name Woodbine Products Inc. Owner or District _____

Location 701 Main St. New Roch. Weather _____

Special Instructions _____

Sample Taken - Location, not E. side of building.

Number (2-6)			Rec. Code (7-9)			Date (11-16)			
COL. NO.	TEST	RESULT	COL. NO.	TEST	RESULT	COL. NO.	TEST	CODE	RESULT
32	<input type="checkbox"/> R(1) <input type="checkbox"/> T(2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Exp. (3)		17-	Nitrate		17-			
			20	-N	----	22	Total Chlorine		<u>≤ 0.05</u>
33-			21-			23-			
34	Lab. I.D.	--	23	BOD	---	28	ZINC	--	<u>0.1</u>
35-	APC 35°		24-	Chlor-		29-			
38	24 hrs.	-----	29	ides	-----	34		--	-----
39-	Coli		30-	Total		35-			
41	Mpn/100ml	----	32	Hardness	----	40		--	-----
42-			33-	Total		41-			
43	Color	--	35	Alk.	----	46		--	-----
44-			36-			47-			
45	Turbidity	--	38	PH	----	52		--	-----
46-			39-	Total		53-			
47	Odor-Cold	--	43	Solids	-----	58		--	-----
48-			44-	Specific		59-			
49	Odor-Hot	--	48	Cond.	-----	64		--	-----
50-	Total		49-	Detergents		65-			
54	Iron	-- <u>0.2</u> --	51	MBAS	----	70		--	-----
55-			52-	Dissolved		GENERAL ANALYSIS CODES 01 Copper 13 Potassium 02 Zinc 14 F-Coli 03 Lead 15 Magnesium 04 Cadmium 16 Kjeld-N 05 Sulphate 06 Acidity 07 Ferrous 08 Nickel 09 COD 10 Sodium 11 Mercury 12 Cl ₂ Res.			
57	Manganese	----	54	Oxygen	----				
58-	Free CO ₂		55-	Hex-					
60	(Nomograph)	----	57	Chromate	----				
61-			58-	CA					
63	Fluoride	----	60	Hardness	----				
64-	Ammonia		61-	Temp.					
68	-N	-----	63	(Field)F	----				
69-	Albuminoid		64-	Phenol					
72	-N	----	66	Alk.	----				
73-	Nitrite		67-	Total					
76	-N	----	70	Phosphate	----				
			71-	Ortho					
			74	Phosphate	----				

FIELD

LABORATORY

FIELD NO. 105LAB NO. 3-74-8ANAL. BY Louis J. Caporaso

NAME, NOT INITIALS

TYPE SAMPLE _____

DATE COL. 3/4/74DATE REC'D. 3/4/74TIME COL. 9:30 AM

TIME REC'D. _____

DATE COMPLETED 3/8/74 SpuriumSUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTENAME OR FIRM WOOD BINE PRODUCTS INC.ADDRESS OR LOCATION 701 GRAND BLVD DEER PARKPOINT OF COLLECTION Leaching Pool

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS _____

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT $\frac{\text{mg.}}{\text{liter}}$	TEST	RESULT $\frac{\text{mg.}}{\text{liter}}$
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N		01042 COPPER	
00400 pH	7.43	00613 NITRITE-N		01045 IRON	0.48
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00608 AMMONIA-N		01055 MANGANESE	
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN		01034 CHROMIUM	0.03
00940 CHLORIDE		00671 O-PO ₄ -P		01067 NICKEL	
00950 FLUORIDE				01092 ZINC	0.06
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS		00927 MAGNESIUM	
00945 SULFATE		70299 SUS. SOLIDS		00916 CALCIUM	
38260 MBAS		70300 DISS. SOLIDS		01051 LEAD	
00340 C.O.D.		00310 B.O.D.		01027 CADMIUM	
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE		01077 SILVER	
		00941 FIELD Cl ⁻		00930 SODIUM	
		00299 FIELD D.O.		00935 POTASSIUM	
		00010 FIELD TEMP		01007 BARIUM	
		00401 FIELD pH			
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho		

FIELD

FIELD NO.

108

COL. BY

NAME, NOT INITIALS

Louis J. Corporation

DATE COL.

4/1/74

TIME COL.

11:15 AM

LABORATORY

LAB NO.

4-74-15

TYPE SAMPLE

Industrial

DATE REC'VD.

4/1/74

TIME REC'VD.

12:30 P.M.

DATE COMPLETED

4/4/74 Quinn

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM

Woodbine Products Inc

ADDRESS OR LOCATION

701 Grand Bluff Green Park

POINT OF COLLECTION

Leaching Pool

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST		RESULT	TEST		RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>	TEST		RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>
00095	CONDUCT	umho	00618	NITRATE-N		01042	COPPER	
00400	pH	7.0	00613	NITRITE-N		01045	IRON	
TEST	RESULT <small>m.g. liter</small>		00608	AMMONIA-N		01055	MANGANESE	
00411	ph. ALKALINITY		00625	TKN		01034	CHROMIUM	<0.03
00410	T. ALKALINITY		00671	O-PO ₄ -P		01067	NICKEL	
00940	CHLORIDE					01092	ZINC	
00950	FLUORIDE					00927	MAGNESIUM	
00720	CYANIDE		00500	TOT. SOLIDS		00916	CALCIUM	
			70299	SUS. SOLIDS		01051	LEAD	
00945	SULFATE		70300	DISS. SOLIDS		01027	CADMIUM	
38260	MBAS		00310	B.O.D.		01077	SILVER	
00340	C.O.D.					00930	SODIUM	
00681	T.O.C.		00619	FIELD NITRATE		00935	POTASSIUM	
			00941	FIELD Cl ⁻		01007	BARIUM	
			00299	FIELD D.O.				
			00010	FIELD TEMP				
			00401	FIELD pH				
			00096	FIELD COND.	umho			

DEC-8204.1

LD

LABORATORY

LAB NO.

4-74-220

TYPE SAMPLE

Industrial

DATE REC'VD.

4/29/74

TIME REC'VD.

2:15 P.M.

DATE COMPLETED

4/30/74 J. Quinn

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM

Woodbine Products, Inc.

ADDRESS OR LOCATION

701 Grand Blvd, Deer Park

POINT OF COLLECTION

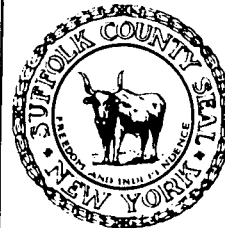
Leaching Ponds

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>	TEST	RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N		01042 COPPER	
00400 pH		00613 NITRITE-N		01045 IRON	1.3
TEST	RESULT <small>m.g. liter</small>	00608 AMMONIA-N		01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN		01034 CHROMIUM	<0.03
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00671 O-PO ₄ -P		01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE				01092 ZINC	0.15
00950 FLUORIDE				00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS		00916 CALCIUM	
		70299 SUS. SOLIDS		01051 LEAD	
00945 SULFATE		70300 DISS. SOLIDS		01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS		00310 B.O.D.		01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.				00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE		00935 POTASSIUM	
		00941 FIELD Cl ⁻		01007 BARIUM	
		00299 FIELD D.O.			
		00010 FIELD TEMP			
		00401 FIELD pH			
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho		

John M. Flynn, P.E.
Commissioner

SUFFOLK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL



1324 Motor Parkway

Hauppauge N. Y. 11787
(516) 234-2622

NOTIFICATION OF UNSATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SAMPLING

Date May 10, 1974

Woodbine Products, Inc.
701 Grand Blvd.
Deer Park, N. Y. 11729

Gentlemen:

On April 29, 1974 samples of your industrial waste were taken. The following parameters were found to be unsatisfactory:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. Iron - 1.3 mg/l | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

The acceptable limits on each of these parameters according to New York State Groundwater Standards are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. Iron - 0.6 mg/l | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Please see that these conditions are corrected as soon as possible. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy Gilbert

Roy Gilbert
Enforcement Section
RG/rt

RES

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
S.P.D.E.S. INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT

MONTH October 1975

PAGE 1 OF 1

NAME OF PLANT		LOCATION		OPERATOR		TELEPHONE NO.		SPDES NO.							
WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.		701 Grand Blvd. Deer Park, N. Y. 11729		Mauro Florio		516-586-3770		NY0075817							
DAYS	DAY OF MONTH	FLOW (GPD)				CR 6		CR total		Fluoride		TDS		SCAVENGER PICKUP	
		Discharge No. 001	Discharge No.	Discharge No.	Daily	Weekly	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	Gallons
	1	600 gal.					0.01		0.01		0.3		42		
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
	6														
	7														
	8														
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	28														
	29														
	30														
	31														
AVERAGES															

92-15-2 (8/75)

JUNIPER 1-3729

Newing
LABORATORIES, INC.

280 ISLIP AVENUE, ISLIP, NEW YORK
BERNARD NEWMAN, CH. E., M. S., PH. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY REPORT

Date: Nov. 4, 1975
Name: Woodbine Products Inc.
Address: Deer Park, N.Y.
Referred By: Mr. M. Florio
Specimen: Waste Water Wastes
Examination Requested: AS below:

Accession No. 117507

RESULTS

pH 7.4
Total Iron 0.20 mg./l.
Chloride 0.5 mg./l.
Hexavalent Chromium less than 0.01 mg./l.
Total Chromium less than 0.01 mg./l.
Fluoride 0.3 mg./l.
Total Dissolved Solids 42 mg./l.

Date: 11/10/75 *Neuman, B.*

PAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

V. President

FIELD

LABORATORY

FIELD NO.

105

LAB NO.

9-75-305

COL. BY

NAME, NOT INITIALS

L. Corbettino

TYPE SAMPLE

INDI

DATE COL.

9/29/75

DATE REC'D.

9/29

TIME REC'D.

1:30

TIME COL.

10:30am

DATE COMPLETED

10/9 8:00pm

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM

Woodbine Products

ADDRESS OR LOCATION

701 Grand Blvd Deer Park

POINT OF COLLECTION

hooking just side of bldg

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT	mg. liter	TEST	RESULT	mg. liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N			01042 COPPER		
X 00400 pH	7.6	00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON		
TEST	RESULT	mg. liter	TEST	RESULT	mg. liter	TEST	RESULT
00411 ph. ALKALINITY			00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE	
00410 T. ALKALINITY			00625 TKN		X	01034 CHROMIUM	40.03
00940 CHLORIDE			00671 O-PO ₄ -P			01067 NICKEL	
X 00950 FLUORIDE	<1.					01092 ZINC	
00720 CYANIDE						00927 MAGNESIUM	
			00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM	
			70299 SUS. SOLIDS			01051 LEAD	
00945 SULFATE			70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS			00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.						00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.			00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM	
			00941 FIELD Cl ⁻			01007 BARIUM	
			00299 FIELD D.O.		X	Hex Chrome	
			00010 FIELD TEMP				
			00401 FIELD pH				
			00096 FIELD COND.	umho			

FIELD

LABORATORY

ID NO. 1029103LAB NO. 12-76-25COL. BY L. Caporino
NAME, NOT INITIALSTYPE SAMPLE IND.DATE COL. 12/6/76DATE REC'D. 12/6TIME COL. 10:30 amTIME REC'D. AMDATE COMPLETED 12/17SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTENAME OR FIRM WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.ADDRESS OR LOCATION 700 GRAND BLVD DEER PARK.POINT OF COLLECTION Discharge DOIREMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS Same sample

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT $\frac{\text{mg.}}{\text{liter}}$	TEST	RESULT $\frac{\text{mg.}}{\text{liter}}$
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N		01042 COPPER	
X 00400 pH	6.4	00613 NITRITE-N		X 01045 IRON	4.6
TEST	RESULT $\frac{\text{m.g.}}{\text{liter}}$	00608 AMMONIA-N		01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN		X 01034 CHROMIUM	< 0.02
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00671 O-PO ₄ -P		01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE				01092 ZINC	
X 00950 FLUORIDE	< 1.			00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS	217	00916 CALCIUM	
		70299 SUS. SOLIDS	142	01051 LEAD	
00945 SULFATE		X 70300 DISS. SOLIDS	75	01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS		00310 B.O.D.		01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.	143.			00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE		00935 POTASSIUM	
		00941 FIELD Cl ⁻		01007 BARIUM	
		00299 FIELD D.O.		X Total Cr	< 0.02
		00010 FIELD TEMP			
		00401 FIELD pH			
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho		

FIELD

LABORATORY

D NO.

104 9105

LAB NO.

177-126

COL. BY

NAME, NOT INITIALS

L. Cooper-Tine

TYPE SAMPLE

DATE COL.

1/31/77

DATE REC'D.

TIME COL.

12:30pm.

TIME REC'D.

DATE COMPLETED

2/8 80

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.

ADDRESS OR LOCATION

701 GRAND BLVD, DEER PARK.

POINT OF COLLECTION

Discharge 001

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>	TEST	RESULT <small>mg. liter</small>
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N		01042 COPPER	
00400 pH	3.5	00613 NITRITE-N		01045 IRON	1.3
TEST	RESULT <small>m.g. liter</small>	00608 AMMONIA-N		01055 MANGANESE	
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN		01034 CHROMIUM	0.07
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00671 O-PO ₄ -P		01067 NICKEL	
00940 CHLORIDE				01092 ZINC	0.2
00950 FLUORIDE	< 0.5			00927 MAGNESIUM	
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS	1035.	00916 CALCIUM	
		70299 SUS. SOLIDS	19.	01051 LEAD	
00945 SULFATE		70300 DISS. SOLIDS	1016.	01027 CADMIUM	
38260 MBAS		00310 B.O.D.		01077 SILVER	
00340 C.O.D.				00930 SODIUM	
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE		00935 POTASSIUM	
		00941 FIELD Cl ⁻		01007 BARIUM	
		00299 FIELD D.O.		✓ Ca-TOTAL	
		00010 FIELD TEMP			
		00401 FIELD pH			
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho		

FIELD

LABORATORY

FIELD NO.

101

LAB NO.

10-77-237

COL. BY

NAME, NOT INITIALS

L. CORPINO

TYPE SAMPLE

IND

DATE COL.

10/25/77

DATE REC'VD.

10/25

TIME REC'VD.

NOON

TIME COL.

10:30 am

DATE COMPLETED

10/26/80

SUFFOLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LABORATORY
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, SEWAGE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE

NAME OR FIRM

WOODBINE PRODUCTS

ADDRESS OR LOCATION

700 GRAND BLVD. DEER PARK

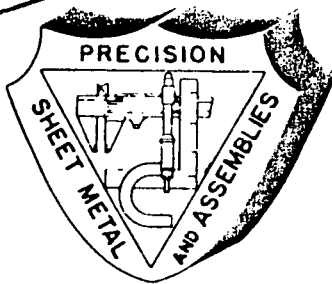
POINT OF COLLECTION

Leaching pool

REMARKS/INSTRUCTIONS

TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT	mg. liter	TEST	RESULT	mg. liter
00095 CONDUCT	umho	00618 NITRATE-N			01042 COPPER		
00400 pH	7.1	00613 NITRITE-N			01045 IRON	0.6	
TEST	RESULT	00608 AMMONIA-N			01055 MANGANESE		
00411 ph. ALKALINITY		00625 TKN			01034 CHROMIUM	40.02	
00410 T. ALKALINITY		00671 O-PO ₄ -P			01067 NICKEL		
00940 CHLORIDE					01092 ZINC	0.08	
00950 FLUORIDE	4.5				00927 MAGNESIUM		
00720 CYANIDE		00500 TOT. SOLIDS			00916 CALCIUM		
		70299 SUS. SOLIDS			01051 LEAD		
00945 SULFATE		70300 DISS. SOLIDS			01027 CADMIUM		
38260 MBAS		00310 B.O.D.			01077 SILVER		
00340 C.O.D.					00930 SODIUM		
00681 T.O.C.		00619 FIELD NITRATE			00935 POTASSIUM		
		00941 FIELD Cl ⁻			01007 BARIUM		
		00299 FIELD D.O.			✓ 6 + 6	4.02	
		00010 FIELD TEMP					
		00401 FIELD pH					
		00096 FIELD COND.	umho				

REFERENCE NO. 11



WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

701 GRAND BOULEVARD DEER PARK, L. I., N. Y. 11729
Code 516-586-3770

June 27, 1977

Suffolk County Department
Environmental Control
Jetson Lane
Hauppauge, New York

Attention: Roy Gilbert

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

As per our present permit, we have stopped treating our waste water rinse (including caustic, desmuth and alodine) as of May 1977. We have made arrangements with Thomas Patterson Inc. to have our waste water rinse removed from the storage tank located inside our premises on a monthly basis. Our storage tank (about 1200 gallons) has been disconnected from the outside cesspool.

Looking forward for the new permit.

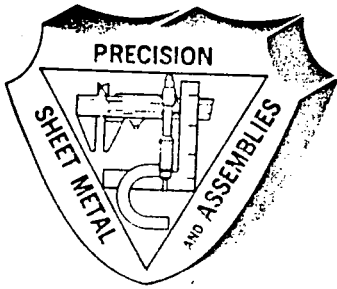
Very truly yours,
WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.

MF/mw

Mauro Florio

PERMIT
MODIFICATION

REFERENCE NO. 12



WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

701 GRAND BOULEVARD P. O. BOX M

DEER PARK, L. I., N. Y. 11729

Code 516-586-3770

March 23, 1987

Department of Health Services
County of Suffolk
15 Horseblock Place
Farmingville, New York 11738

Attention: Vincent Frisina

Dear Mr. Frisina:

Please find enclosed sketch of our proposed spill
containment compliance for your approval.

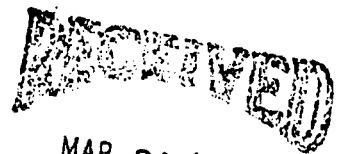
Please notify the undersigned as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.

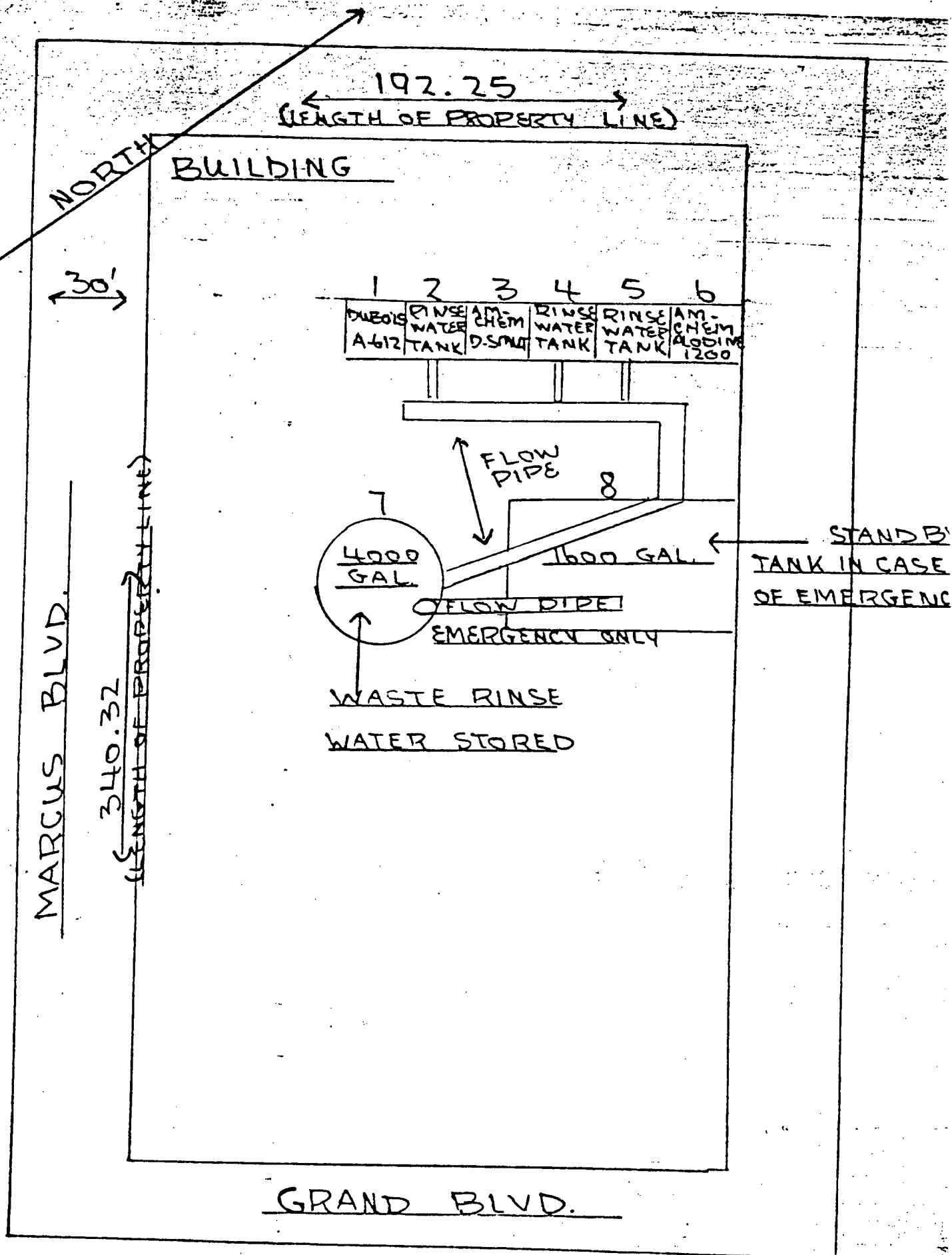
Mauro Florio
Plant Manager

MF/mw



MAR 24 1987

S.C. DEPT. OF
HEALTH SERVICES



I.D. 01.00
Block

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC
701 GRAND BLVD
DEER PARK, N.Y. 11729

REFERENCE NO. 13

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES
— APPLICATION —
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT
ABOVE/UNDERGROUND TOXIC/HAZARDOUS LIQUID STORAGE TANK
SYSTEM AND DRUM STORAGE FACILITIES

File
ART-12

PROPOSED STORAGE SYSTEM IS:

- ☐ ABOVE GROUND TANK ☐ DRUM/BULK STORAGE
- ☐ UNDERGROUND TANK ☒ OTHER (SPECIFY - Spill containment)

OFFICAL USE ONLY

S.C.D.H.S. JOB NO. Hm87-87
DATE RCV'D 3/24/87
REQU'D FEE _____
DATE FWD. _____
I.D. CODE 01401

FACILITY NAME Woodbine Products Inc.

ADDRESS OF PROJECT 701 Grand Blvd.

(NO.) (STREET)

Deer Park
(CITY)

New York
(STATE)

11729
(ZIP)

TAX MAP N^o **SECTION** **BLOCK** **LOT**
065.00 01.00 026.000

FACILITY OWNER Woodbine Products Inc.

OWNER'S ADDRESS 701 Grand Blvd.

(NO.) (STREET)

Deer Park
(CITY)

New York
(STATE)

11729
(ZIP)

PHONE N^o _____

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR THIS PROJECT Mauro Florio

ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT FROM FACILITY OWNER _____

(NO.) (STREET)

(CITY)

(STATE)

(ZIP)

PHONE N^o 516-586-3770

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE PROJECT: Three courses of cement block filled with 3000 PSI of concrete, 2 sides, 20 feet x 25 feet x 2 feet high

CERTIFY THAT ALL INFORMATION SUPPLIED HEREON AND ATTACHED HERETO IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Mauro Florio
APPLICANTS SIGNATURE

Mauro Florio
PRINT NAME

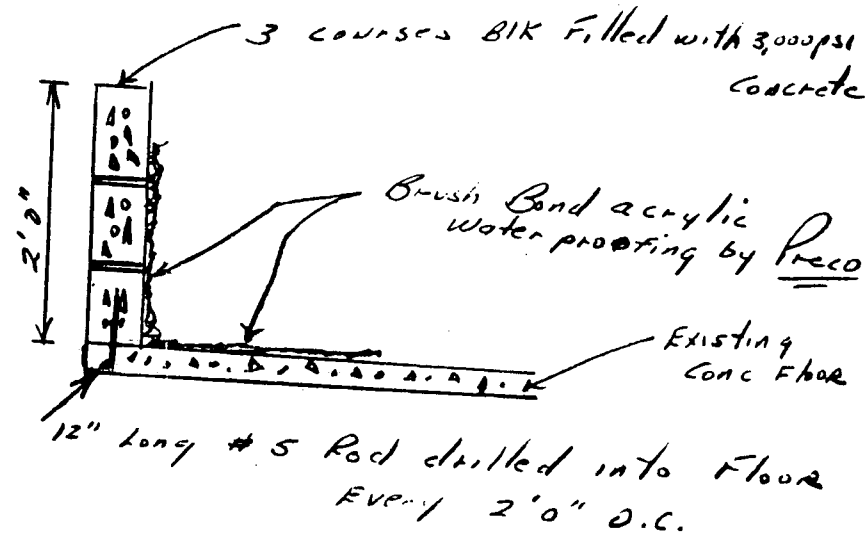
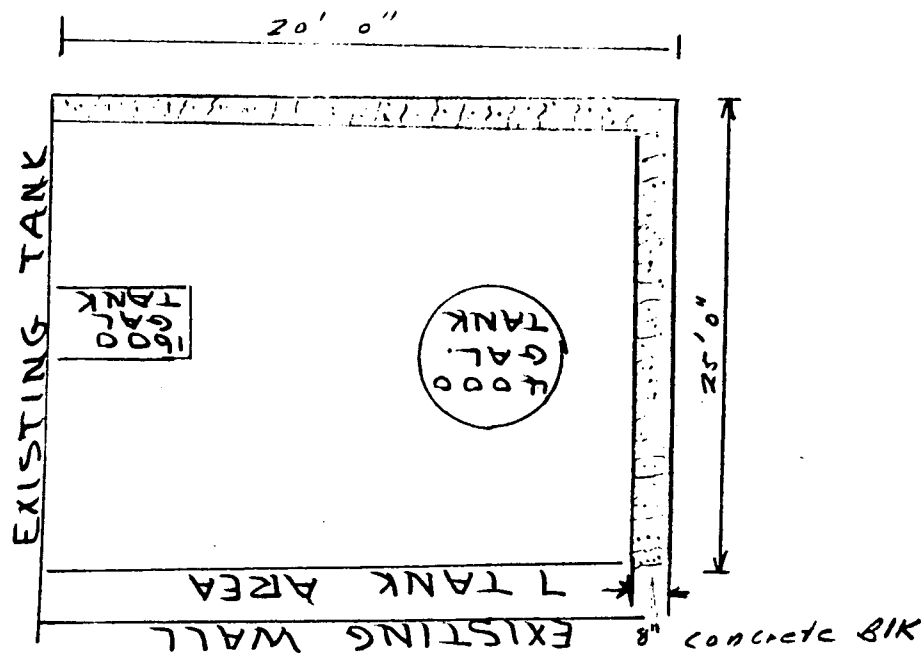
3-23-87
DATE

OFFICAL USE ONLY

THIS APPLICATION WITH ATTACHED PLANS AND REPORTS HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND THIS PERMIT EXPIRES ON 9/1/87

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING ENGINEER V. J. [Signature]

DATE 4/1/87



SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
 WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTION
 APPROVAL TO CONSTRUCT CONING JOB NO. Hm87-87

These plans and specifications have been reviewed and found to be in compliance with Suffolk County Sanitary Code requirements based upon information submitted by the applicant. This approval to construct expires on 9/1/87
 Expiration Date

WOODBINE PRODUCTS
701 Grand Blvd
Deer Park, L.I.

4/20/87
 APPROVAL DATE

V. J. Juma
 APPROVED

REFERENCE NO. 14

att 12

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



MICHAEL A. LOGRANDE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

April 27, 1987

Mr. M. Florio
✓Woodbine Products Inc.
701 Grand Blvd.
P.O. Box M
Deer Park, NY 11729

Re: Containment Plans - SCDHS Job # HM 87-87

Dear Mr. Florio:

I have reviewed your proposed containment plans for compliance with Article 12 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code. These plans are acceptable.

Enclosed find an approved drawing and a Permit to Construct. This permit expires on September 1, 1987.

Contact this office when construction is completed as an inspection is required. A Permit to Operate a storage facility is required and will be issued upon completed construction approval.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 451-4649.

Very truly yours,

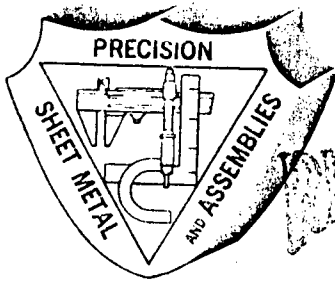
Vincent Frisina

Vincent Frisina, P.E.
Bureau of Hazardous Materials

VF/lr

Enclosures

REFERENCE NO. 15



AUG 5 1987

S.C. DEPT. OF
HEALTH SERVICES

WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

701 GRAND BOULEVARD

P. O. BOX M

DEER PARK, L. I., N. Y. 11729

Code 516-586-3770

July 30, 1987

Department of Health Services
County of Suffolk
15 Horseblock Place
Farmingville, New York 11738

Attention:

Vincent Frisina

Re:

Containment Plans -
SCDHS Job #HM87-87

Dear Mr. Frisina:

Pursuant to your letter of April 27, 1987 in reference to the construction of a containment wall, please be advised that the work has now been completed and we will appreciate your inspection of same.

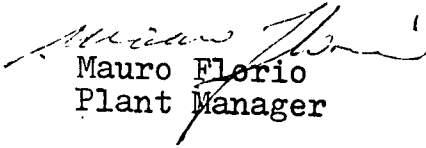
Please contact the undersigned when you specify the date for inspection.

Thank you once again for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.

MF/mw


Mauro Florio
Plant Manager

Bob, 2/5/87
Please arrange
inspection.
VJ

REFERENCE NO. 16

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



MICHAEL A. LOGRANDE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

DAVID HARRIS, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

August 27, 1987

Mr. Mauro Florio
Woodbine Products, Inc.
701 Grand Boulevard
Deer Park, New York 11729

Dear Mr. Florio:

An inspection of your facility on August 25, 1987 by Mr. Bruce Wilson of this office revealed you were in violation of Article 12 Section #760-1206 for constructing a storage area for toxic or hazardous materials in contravention of provisions in the Permit to Construct issued your firm.

Please find enclosed copies of the approved Permit to Construct which called for Preco coating and cement block containment. Any changes concerning the containment area should be submitted to Vincent Frisina, P.E. for approval prior to construction. If you have any questions in this regard, please contact Mr. Frisina directly at 451-4649.

Sincerely,

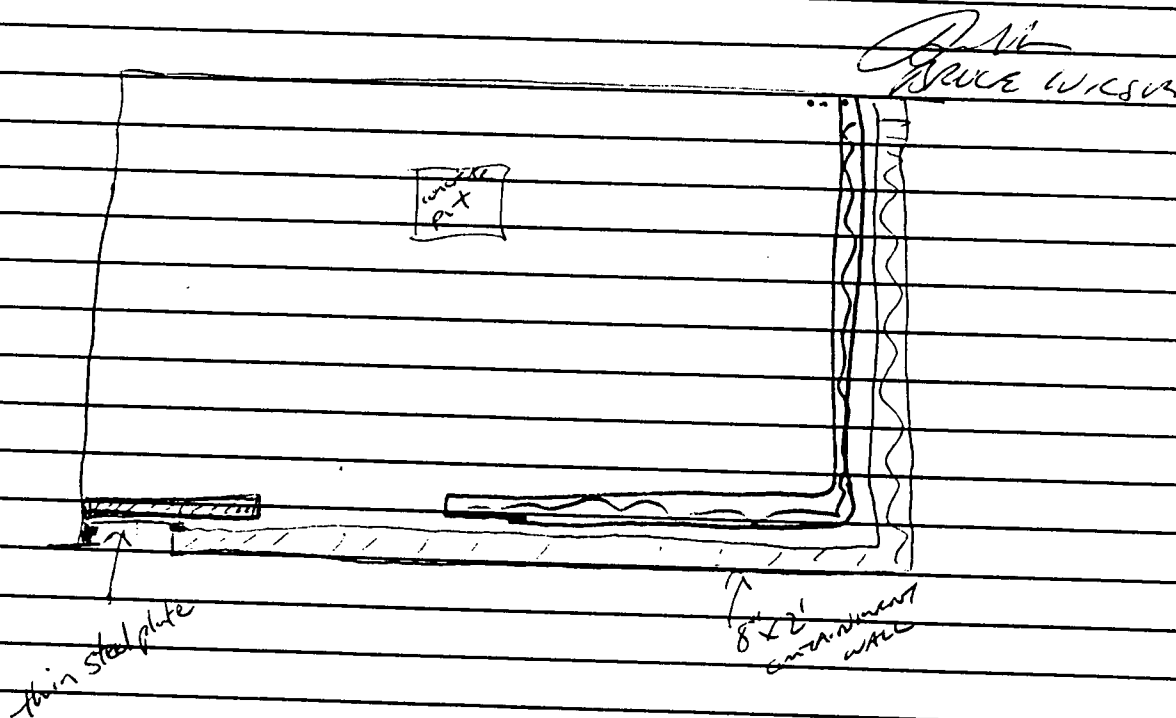
Robert Seyfarth
Senior Sanitarian
Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control

RS/jhn

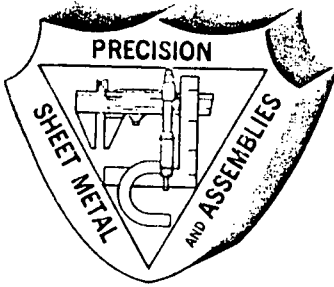
SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738
(516) 451-4633

NAME OF FACILITY WOOD BINE PRODUCTS, INC		OWNER/OFFICER		PAGE 1 OF 1	
COMPANY NAME		CONTACT MAURO FLORIO - MGR		TEL. 586-377X	
PLANT ADDRESS 701 GRAND BLVD		VILLAGE DEER PARK TOWN ABYLLON		ZIP 11729	
MAILING ADDRESS					
DATE 8/25/87	TIME 1:55 PM	ORIG. PERIODIC RE	WASTE	NO WASTE H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM PUBLIC PRIVATE

USED THOMPSONS WATER SEAL TO COAT INSIDE OF CONTAINMENT.
CONTAINMENT WALL 2' HIGH.
STILL HAS PUMPING PIT. STATED THAT HE HAD COATED WALLS, FLOOR &
INSIDE OF PIT - NOT ABLE TO DETERMINE - PRODUCT IS CLEAR LIQUID



REFERENCE NO. 17



FILE *MT12*

WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.

701 GRAND BOULEVARD

P. O. BOX M

DEER PARK, L. I., N. Y. 11729

Code 516-586-3770

September 2, 1987

County of Suffolk
Department of Health Services
15 Horseblock Place
Farmingville, New York 11738

Attention:

V. Frisina

Re:

Letter of August 27, 1987

Dear Mr. Frisina:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation with Robert Seyfarth, please be advised of the following changes that were made in the construction of our spill containment.

Per attached revised sketch, a 12" section of the wall was constructed by using an aluminum flashing and 12" of poured concrete in lieu of block to existing block level. The reason for this was to circumvent moving the existing garage door in this 12" area. Also, Thompson Waterproofing, Stock #10105 was used in lieu of Preco Waterproofing.

We hope these changes will meet with your approval and hope to hear from you shortly.

Very truly yours,

WOODBINE PRODUCTS INC.

9/3/87
OK BY me
NA

MF/mw

Mauro Florio
Mauro Florio
General Manager

CALLS MR FLORIO
Told him it was OK

Davis

RECEIVED
SEP 8 1987
SC. DEPT. OF
HEALTH SERVICES

REFERENCE NO. 18

LONG ISLAND WATER RESOURCES
BULLETIN NUMBER 1

RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION
IN THE MID-ISLAND AREA OF WESTERN SUFFOLK COUNTY,
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

BY
JULIAN SOREN
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WITH A SECTION ON
POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GROUNDWATER
IN THE MID-ISLAND AREA

BY
PHILIP COHEN
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED BY
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

IN COOPERATION WITH
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

PUBLISHED BY
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

1971

GEOHYDROLOGY

GEOLOGY AND AQUIFERS

Unconsolidated deposits, ranging in age from Late Cretaceous to Pleistocene, underlie the mid-island area. These deposits contain several major aquifers and constitute the ground-water reservoir. Thin surficial Holocene deposits of soil and some swamp accumulations occur from place to place, but these are of little significance to the ground-water reservoir. The unconsolidated deposits rest unconformably on crystalline bedrock consisting of Precambrian (?) schist and gneiss which is considered to be the bottom of the ground-water reservoir on Long Island.

The unconsolidated deposits, from the bedrock upward, include the Lloyd Sand Member and clay member of the Raritan Formation of Late Cretaceous age, the Matawan Group-Magothy Formation, undifferentiated, also of Late Cretaceous age, and glacial deposits of Pleistocene age. The major aquifers in the area are the deposits of sand and gravel in the Pleistocene and the Matawan-Magothy strata. The test drilling described previously was carried out mostly to the depth of the upper part of the clay member. Therefore, the drilling served to determine the base of the Matawan-Magothy deposits. The drilling also served to obtain information on the configuration of the top of the Matawan-Magothy deposits, which were deeply eroded during Tertiary and, probably, Pleistocene time.

BEDROCK OF THE PRECAMBRIAN (?) SYSTEM

The Precambrian (?) gneiss and schist which underlies Long Island is hard and dense. Virtually all the water in these rocks is found in joints, faults, and foliation planes. Because these openings are usually tight and poorly connected, the bedrock is practically impermeable, especially by comparison with the overlying unconsolidated formations. No wells are known to tap bedrock in the mid-island area.

The bedrock was eroded to a peneplain prior to the deposition of the Cretaceous strata. In the mid-island area, the bedrock surface dips gently southeast at an average slope of about 65 feet per mile (about two-thirds of a degree), and its altitude ranges from about 800 feet below sea level in the northwestern corner of the area to about 1,600 feet below sea level in the southeastern part (pl. 2).

UPPER CRETACEOUS SERIES

Raritan Formation

Lloyd Sand Member

The Lloyd Sand Member of the Raritan Formation comprises the Lloyd aquifer on Long Island. This unit consists mostly of beds and lenses of light- to medium-gray sand and gravelly sand, commonly containing small to large amounts of interstitial clay and silt, that are intercalated with beds and lenses of light- to dark-gray clay, silt, and clayey and silty sand.

Only two drill holes are known to have penetrated the Lloyd in the mid-island area. One hole partly penetrated the unit at the Pilgrim State Hospital, in Brentwood. The second hole, which is in the village of Lake Ronkonkoma, and which was one of the test holes drilled as part of this study, fully penetrated the unit. A log of the test hole describing lithology of the Lloyd is shown in table 1, S33379.

The surface of the Lloyd is roughly parallel to the bedrock surface. The Lloyd surface dips from an altitude of about 550 feet below sea level in the northwestern part of the area, to an altitude of about 1,250 feet below sea level in the southeastern part (pl. 2), and the unit's thickness ranges from about 260 feet to 360 feet from northwest to southeast, respectively. Plate 2 shows contours on the Lloyd surface. Plate 2 also shows contours on the bedrock surface; therefore, the Lloyd's thickness, in any part of the area, can be estimated by computing the local difference between the altitudes of the bedrock and Lloyd surfaces.

The Lloyd aquifer is moderately permeable. Its average horizontal permeability has been estimated by Lusczynski and Swarzenski (1966, p. 19), Isbister (1966, p. 20), and Soren (in press) to range between 400 and 500 gpd per sq ft (gallons per day per square foot) in Queens and Nassau Counties, west of the mid-island area. Warren and others (1968, p. 102) estimated the Lloyd's horizontal permeability to be 165 gpd per sq ft at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, about 12 miles east of the mid-island area. The section of Lloyd penetrated by the test well near Lake Ronkonkoma was fairly sandy and gravelly (table 1, S33379), and at this site the average horizontal permeability of the Lloyd probably is considerably more than 500 gpd per sq ft. Wells tapping the Lloyd in other parts of Long Island have been pumped at rates of as much as 1,600 gpm (gallons per minute), and the specific capacities of these wells (pumpage, in gallons per minute, divided by drawdown, in feet) have been reported to range from 3 to 40 gpm per foot of drawdown.

At present, there is no pumpage from the Lloyd aquifer in the mid-island area, mainly because of the great depth of the aquifer, and because more permeable aquifers are found at shallower depths. In addition to being at a greater depth, the water from the Lloyd commonly has undesirably high concentrations of iron.

Clay Member

The clay member of the Raritan Formation (commonly referred to as the Raritan clay) completely covers the underlying Lloyd aquifer in the mid-island area, and confines water in that aquifer. The Raritan clay consists mostly of beds and lenses of light- to dark-gray clay, silt, and clayey and silty fine sand (table 1). Thin to thick sandy beds commonly occur in the unit from place to place, but these beds do not have great lateral extent. Laminae and thin beds of lignite and pyrite and disseminated particles of these substances are common in the clay beds of the unit. The thickness of the Raritan clay increases to the southeast, and ranges from about 150 feet in the northwestern part of the mid-island area to about 200 feet in the southeastern part.

The surface of the Raritan clay is roughly parallel to that of the underlying Lloyd Sand Member. The altitude of the surface of the Raritan clay ranges from about 300 feet below sea level in the northwestern part of the mid-island area, to about 1,050 feet below sea level in the southeastern part (pl. 3).

Matawan Group-Magothy Formation, Undifferentiated

The Matawan Group-Magothy Formation, undifferentiated, comprises the Magothy aquifer of Long Island. Deposits in this unit consist of beds and lenses of light-gray fine to coarse sand, containing traces to large amounts of interstitial clay and silt, intercalated with thin to thick beds and lenses of light- to dark-gray clay, silt, and clayey and silty sand (table 1). The clay and silt beds commonly contain laminae and thin beds of lignite. Disseminated lignite and pyrite also are common in the sand beds of the aquifer. Gravelly coarse sand is commonly found in the basal part of the aquifer. This coarse zone ranges in thickness from 100 to 150 feet west of the mid-island area to 150 to 200 feet in the mid-island area. The basal zone also commonly contains abundant interstitial clay and silt and many thin to thick beds and lenses of clay, silt, and clayey and silty sand.

The surface of the Magothy aquifer (pl. 4) is not planar as are the surfaces of the underlying units. The Magothy surface was deeply eroded during Tertiary time, and probably was considerably eroded in Pleistocene time. Consequently, the depth to the Magothy aquifer and the aquifer's thickness cannot be predicted as accurately as the depths and thicknesses of the underlying units. Many control points in addition to those already known are needed to accurately map the upper surface of the Magothy aquifer.

The highly irregular character of the surface of the Magothy aquifer is shown in plate 4. The upper surface of the aquifer ranges in altitude from as high as about 200 feet above sea level to as low as about 500 feet below sea level. The Magothy was completely removed by erosion in a buried valley near the South Huntington area, and in that area upper Pleistocene deposits lie directly on the Raritan clay. This buried valley was called the "Huntington buried valley" by Lubke (1964, pl. 3), and as mapped by Lubke, the valley extended about 2-1/2 miles south of the Northern State Parkway.

Information from wells drilled after Lubke's investigation indicates that the Huntington buried valley continues southeastward, joining another buried valley in the Deer Park area. From Deer Park, the valley appears to extend southeastward across Long Island to the Fire Island Pines area of Fire Island, about 10 miles southeast of Deer Park, where the Magothy surface was shown to be about 350 feet below sea level by Perlmutter and Todd (1965, pl. 8).

The Huntington and Deer Park buried valleys are separated by a divide across the buried valley system in the Deer Park area. The Huntington buried valley slopes steeply northwestward from the divide; the Deer Park buried valley has a gentle southward slope toward the Fire Island Pines area. The divide across the valley approximately coincides with the southern margin of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine. (See the following section, "Pleistocene Series.") The steeper Huntington buried valley was probably overdeepened by scouring action of Pleistocene glaciation. Other buried valleys in the northern part of the mid-island area (pl. 4) are not as deep nor as extensive as the Huntington and Deer Park buried valleys.

A large depression in the Magothy surface is apparent in the St. James-Ronkonkoma area. Lubke (1964, pl. 3) showed the Magothy surface to be more than 200 feet below sea level in this area. More recent information indicates that the Magothy surface in this area is more than 500 feet below sea level (pl. 4). This large depression is here called the Ronkonkoma basin (pls. 4-5). The precise origin of this basin is not known, but it probably was at least partly a result of Pleistocene glacial scouring of a pre-existing valley system. The depression appears to have had no outlet, and its southernmost end coincides approximately with the southern margin of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine.

Representative thicknesses of the Magothy aquifer are shown in geologic sections in plate 5. In these sections, the thickness of the Magothy ranges from about 300 to 800 feet. The estimated thickness of the Magothy aquifer in any part of the mid-island area can be computed by determining the difference between altitudes of the Magothy and Raritan surfaces as shown in plates 3 and 4. The Magothy aquifer is thickest (about 950 feet) in the southeastern corner of the project area, and it is thinnest in the bottom of the buried valleys. As previously noted, the aquifer is completely missing in part of the buried valley near South Huntington (pl. 4).

The permeability of the Magothy aquifer ranges widely. The estimated average horizontal permeability of the aquifer is about 500 gpd per sq ft in Nassau and Queens Counties (Luszczynski and Swarzenski, 1966, p. 19; Isbister, 1966, p. 23-24; and Soren, in press); however, the permeabilities of some beds in the aquifer may be as high as 2,000 gpd per sq ft (Isbister, 1966, p. 23). Public-supply wells screened in the Magothy aquifer of the mid-island area have yielded as much as 1,700 gpm, with specific capacities ranging from about 14 to 85 gpm per ft of drawdown.

PLEISTOCENE SERIES

Upper Pleistocene deposits

Pleistocene deposits of glacial origin mantle the surface of the mid-island area (pl. 1) and range in thickness from a few tens of feet in some localities to more than 600 feet in buried valleys. The approximate thickness of Pleistocene deposits at any place generally can be computed by determining the difference between the altitude of the land surface and the altitude of the surface of the Magothy aquifer.

Most and perhaps all the glacial materials on Long Island were deposited in Wisconsin time, and these materials generally are collectively termed upper Pleistocene deposits. The upper Pleistocene deposits in the mid-island area include terminal moraines, outwash deposits, ground moraine, and lake deposits. The Harbor Hill and Ronkonkoma terminal moraines form the irregular ridges trending east-northeast across the area. Outwash deposits derived from melted glacial ice lie south of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine. Glacial lake deposits, which apparently were formed between the Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill advances of the glaciers, lie within outwash deposits below the land surface, and occur mostly between the terminal moraines in the eastern half of the area, most notably in the Smithtown-St. James-Ronkonkoma area.

Ronkonkoma Terminal Moraine

The Ronkonkoma terminal moraine marks the farthest advance of glaciation on Long Island. The moraine is composed largely of crudely stratified sand and gravel. It underlies the highest parts of the mid-island area, tapering from an irregular broad band in the western part, to an irregular narrow ridge in the eastern part. (See plate 1.) The unit lies mostly above the water table and is, therefore, practically of no significance as a source of ground water; however, it is a difficult unit to drill through because of the large amounts of gravel, cobbles, and scattered boulders that it contains.

Harbor Hill Terminal Moraine

Only a very small part of this moraine is found in the mid-island area, in the extreme northwest corner near South Huntington (pl. 1). Most of this moraine is north of the mid-island area. The moraine's lithology and water-bearing characteristics are similar to those of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine.

Outwash Deposits

The outwash deposits, which are found south of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine and between the Harbor Hill and Ronkonkoma terminal moraines (fig. 2), are beds of sand and gravel that were deposited by glacial melt water. The

source of the rock materials in the outwash deposits is manifold. As the glaciers moved southward to Long Island, they plucked the bedrock and soils of the surfaces they slid over. Rock materials were incorporated into the ice in contact zones and were also pushed along the glacial front. As the ice melted in late Pleistocene time, the various rock materials were carried away by broad coalescing streams and sheets of water. Consequently, the outwash deposits are stratified, and because of the varied materials carried by the glacier, these deposits consist of a heterogeneous suite of rock types. The great diversity of rock and mineral suites in the Pleistocene deposits, along with the chemically unstable (easily decomposed) rocks and minerals, commonly facilitates differentiation of glacial from the Cretaceous deposits on Long Island.

Outwash deposits underlie the plain in the mid-island area south of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine, where the major source of glacial deposition was material from the Ronkonkoma ice advance. A readvance of the glacial front followed recession of the Ronkonkoma ice front and resulted in the formation of the Harbor Hill terminal moraine. Lakes were formed in depressions and valleys between the Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill terminal moraines, and clayey materials were deposited in these lakes. The inter-morainal areas also contain recessional deposits of outwash and ground moraine (see the following section, "Ground-Moraine Deposits") from the Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill deglaciations, and these materials buried the clayey lake deposits.

The outwash deposits are thickest in the buried valleys and thinnest where the Cretaceous surface is closest to land surface (pl. 5). These deposits generally extend below the water table, and are a major source of ground water. Outwash deposits comprise most of the so-called upper glacial aquifer of Long Island, and because these deposits of sand and gravel contain virtually no interstitial clay and silt, the upper glacial aquifer is the most permeable aquifer on Long Island. The estimated average horizontal permeability of the outwash deposits is about 1,000 to 1,500 gpd per sq ft (Luszczynski and Swarzenski, 1966, p. 17; and Soren, in press). Warren and others (1968, p. 75) computed the horizontal permeability of outwash to be about 1,300 gpd per sq ft at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, east of the mid-island area. A horizontal permeability for outwash as high as about 2,500 gpd per sq ft has been reported in Nassau County, west of the project area (Isbister, 1966, p. 29).

Public-supply and other high-capacity wells screened in glacial outwash on Long Island have yielded as much as 1,700 gpm, and reported specific capacities of such wells range from less than 10 gpm per foot of drawdown to as much as about 200 gpm per foot of drawdown; however, the specific capacities range mostly from 50 to 100 gpm per foot of drawdown. (See section "Yields of Individual Wells.")

Ground-Moraine Deposits

Ground-moraine deposits commonly consist of unstratified and unsorted clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders, deposited on the land surface as the glacial fronts receded. Ground-moraine deposits from the Ronkonkoma advance probably occur beneath the outwash in the area between the Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill terminal moraines. Some ground-moraine deposits probably were partly reworked by glacial melt water from the Harbor Hill advance and probably appear similar to outwash in drilling samples.

Lake Deposits

A large lake apparently existed between the Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill terminal moraines in the previously described Ronkonkoma basin. Deposits of light- to dark-brown and gray clay and silt of lacustrine origin, with some included beds of sand and gravel, occur between deposits of outwash in this area. The deposits are informally known as the Smithtown clay unit or Smithtown clay, and they were mapped and described by Lubke (1964, p. 22 and 26) as the "clay unit of Smithtown." Thin to significant thicknesses of this unit were penetrated at four of the test-drilling sites in the eastern half of the mid-island area. (See plate 5 and table 1, S22577, S22910T, S24769, and S24772). Apparently, it is thickest near the community of Lake Grove (not shown in plate 1) about 2.5 miles north of Lake Ronkonkoma, where about 300 feet of Pleistocene clay beds were penetrated in a drilled test hole (Jensen, H. M., oral commun., 1969).

Smaller glacial lakes probably also existed in other parts of the inter-morainal area. Many drilling logs from localities in the area indicate thin intercalated clay and fine sand beds between sand and gravel deposits. The extent of these lakes is not fully known, and they were probably small compared to the lake in which the Smithtown clay was deposited.

Veatch and others (1906, p. 61) suggested that present Lake Ronkonkoma, in the eastern part of the mid-island area, is in a depression made by a large ice block that was detached from the main glacial-front mass and buried by outwash deposits. Subsequent melting of the ice block presumably caused the depression in the land surface which then filled with water. Inasmuch as this study has shown that present Lake Ronkonkoma is in the Ronkonkoma basin, it seems possible that the location of the lake may merely reflect the fact that the ancient Ronkonkoma basin was not completely filled by glacial deposits.

The lake deposits do not yield significant quantities of water to wells because they are fine-textured and, accordingly, poorly permeable. However, the lake beds are hydrologically significant because they confine water in the underlying outwash deposits.

Miscellaneous Deposits

The Mannelto Gravel, of Pliocene age, and the Gardiners Clay, a Pleistocene interglacial marine deposit of pre-Wisconsin age, are two additional units of hydrologic significance in some parts of Long Island. However, their location and extent in the project area are poorly known, and they seem to occur in only a small part of the area.

The Mannelto Gravel was described and mapped by Fuller (1914, p. 80-85) from the western edge of the mid-island area to about as far east as the area between Wyandanch and Deer Park. The unit reportedly crops out at the tops of high hills, or near the crests of high hills capped by Ronkonkoma terminal moraine deposits. The author could not verify the location and extent of the Mannelto; consequently, the unit is not shown on the surficial geology map (pl. 1).

The Gardiners Clay is an interglacial marine deposit of Sangamon age. It is generally found in the south shore areas of Long Island where the depth to its surface is commonly 40 or more feet below sea level. The Gardiners Clay overlies Matawan-Magothy strata south of the mid-island area (Perlmutter and Todd, 1965, pl. 8), and some clay beds reported by well drillers in the southern part of the buried valley near Deer Park may be Gardiners Clay. However, this is uncertain, and the unit may not be present in the project area.

GROUND-WATER SYSTEM

SOURCE AND MOVEMENT OF GROUND WATER

The ground water on Long Island has its origin in precipitation that falls on the island. According to Cohen and others (1968, p. 36, 40, and 44), the precipitation on Long Island is disposed of as follows: nearly half returns to the atmosphere by evapotranspiration; a very small amount enters streams by direct runoff; and the remaining half percolates downward through the unconsolidated deposits to the water table and enters the ground-water reservoir.

The general ground-water movement on Long Island is from recharge areas near the center of the island to discharge areas at and near the shorelines. Ground water discharges by seepage into streams and by direct subsurface outflow into salty ground water, which in turn is hydraulically connected with bodies of salty surface water.

The horizontal components of the directions of ground-water flow in the upper glacial aquifer are shown in plate 6. In the vicinity of the major ground-water divide in the mid-island area (pl. 6), ground water generally moves downward from the upper glacial aquifer into the Magothy aquifer, and thence through the Raritan clay into the Lloyd aquifer. The vertical components of downward flow decrease with increasing distance both northward and southward of the divide. Beyond the northern and southern margins of the mid-island area, ground-water flow becomes virtually horizontal. Near

the shorelines, the direction of flow is reversed, and ground-water movement is upward from the deeper aquifers toward the surface. Thus, because of the character of the flow system, under natural conditions virtually all the recharge to the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers in western Suffolk County originated in the mid-island area, and all of that recharge ultimately discharged from the ground-water system near the shorelines.

The movement of ground water through Long Island's aquifers in the horizontal direction is generally more rapid than movement in the vertical direction because of the occurrence of interbedded fine- and coarse-grained layers, and because the largest dimensions of unevenly shaped particles in the individual layers tend to be oriented horizontally. Approximate rates of ground-water movement can be computed from hydraulic gradients and estimated coefficients of permeability and porosities of the aquifers. In 1968, water in the upper glacial aquifers in the project area was moving horizontally at rates from less than 0.5 foot per day at points distant from centers of pumping, to hundreds of feet per day near the screens of pumping wells. At the same time, water in the Magothy aquifer was moving horizontally at rates from less than 0.2 foot per day at points distant from pumping, to hundreds of feet per day near the screens of pumping wells.

HYDRAULIC INTERCONNECTION OF AQUIFERS

The aquifers of Long Island are hydraulically interconnected. Layers of clay and silt within an aquifer or between aquifers serve to confine water below them, but they do not completely prevent the vertical movement of water through them. Ground water moves downward readily through coarse outwash deposits in the upper glacial aquifer. Vertical movement of water through the Magothy aquifer is impeded by beds and lenses of clay and silt. Because the clay and silt strata in the Magothy are not continuous, some water may move around lenses of this material in addition to moving slowly through the fine-grained strata.

The contact between the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers is not regular either in attitude or in composition of the contact surfaces. Glacial deposits in buried valleys are in lateral contact with truncated sandy beds in the Magothy. In the buried valleys water can laterally enter the Magothy at great depth directly from the glacial deposits, rather than the water having to move vertically to the same depth through less permeable Magothy beds. In the Huntington buried valley, glacial deposits extend completely through the Magothy aquifer to the underlying Raritan clay. (See plate 4.) In addition to the good hydraulic continuity between the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers in the buried valleys, good hydraulic continuity occurs between the aquifers outside the buried valleys where glacial sand and gravel deposits lie directly on Magothy sand beds. Thus, a fairly good hydraulic connection exists between the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers over large parts of the mid-island area, and the configuration of the piezometric surface of the Magothy aquifer is generally similar to that of the water table. However, in the mid-island area hydraulic heads in the Magothy are lower than those in the upper glacial aquifer because of the downward component of ground-water movement in the area.

The thick areally persistent Raritan clay that lies between the Magothy and Lloyd aquifers impedes but does not prevent downward movement of ground water into the Lloyd aquifer, and water in the Lloyd is tightly confined between the Raritan clay and bedrock. Downward leakage into the bedrock is negligible.

Figures 2 and 3 show hydrographs of wells screened in the upper glacial aquifer and the Magothy aquifer at the test-drilling sites in Brentwood and Hauppauge. At both sites, the heads in the deepest wells in the Magothy aquifer are about 2.5 to 3 feet lower than the heads in the shallowest wells in the upper glacial aquifer. The loss of head downward reflects the downward movement of ground water in the mid-island area. The hydrographs in figures 2 and 3 show that the heads in these two aquifers in the project area decrease at a fairly uniform rate with increasing depth. In addition, water-level fluctuations in the two groups of wells were very similar. Both of these facts, the uniform decrease in head and the similar water-level fluctuations, reflect the high degree of hydraulic interconnection between the upper glacial and Magothy aquifers.

The average vertical permeability of the Magothy aquifer is only poorly known. Estimates range from less than 1 to about 30 gpd per sq ft. Assuming that it averages about 5 gpd per sq ft in the mid-island area, the computed amount of downward ground-water movement through the Magothy aquifer in the vicinity of the ground-water divide in 1968 was about 0.4 mgd (million gallons per day) per square mile, and the estimated velocity of the downward movement was about 0.006 foot per day.

Because of the low permeability of the Raritan clay, the hydraulic-head loss across this unit is very much larger than the head loss across a comparable thickness of the Magothy and upper glacial aquifers. At the easternmost test site in the village of Lake Ronkonkoma, wells were screened near the base of the Magothy and near the top of the Lloyd aquifers (pl. 5, section A-A', S33379-80). In 1968, the head near the base of the Magothy aquifer (about 45.5 feet above sea level) was about 11.5 feet higher than the head in the Lloyd aquifer (about 34 feet above sea level). Head losses across the Raritan clay at localities east and west of the Lake Ronkonkoma area differ considerably. At Upton, about 12 miles east of the mid-island area, the head loss across the clay was about 6 feet in 1968; and at Plainview (in Nassau County), about 3 miles southwest of Melville, the head loss across the clay was about 42 feet. The differences in head loss from place to place are largely a result of differences in the vertical permeability and thickness of the Raritan clay.

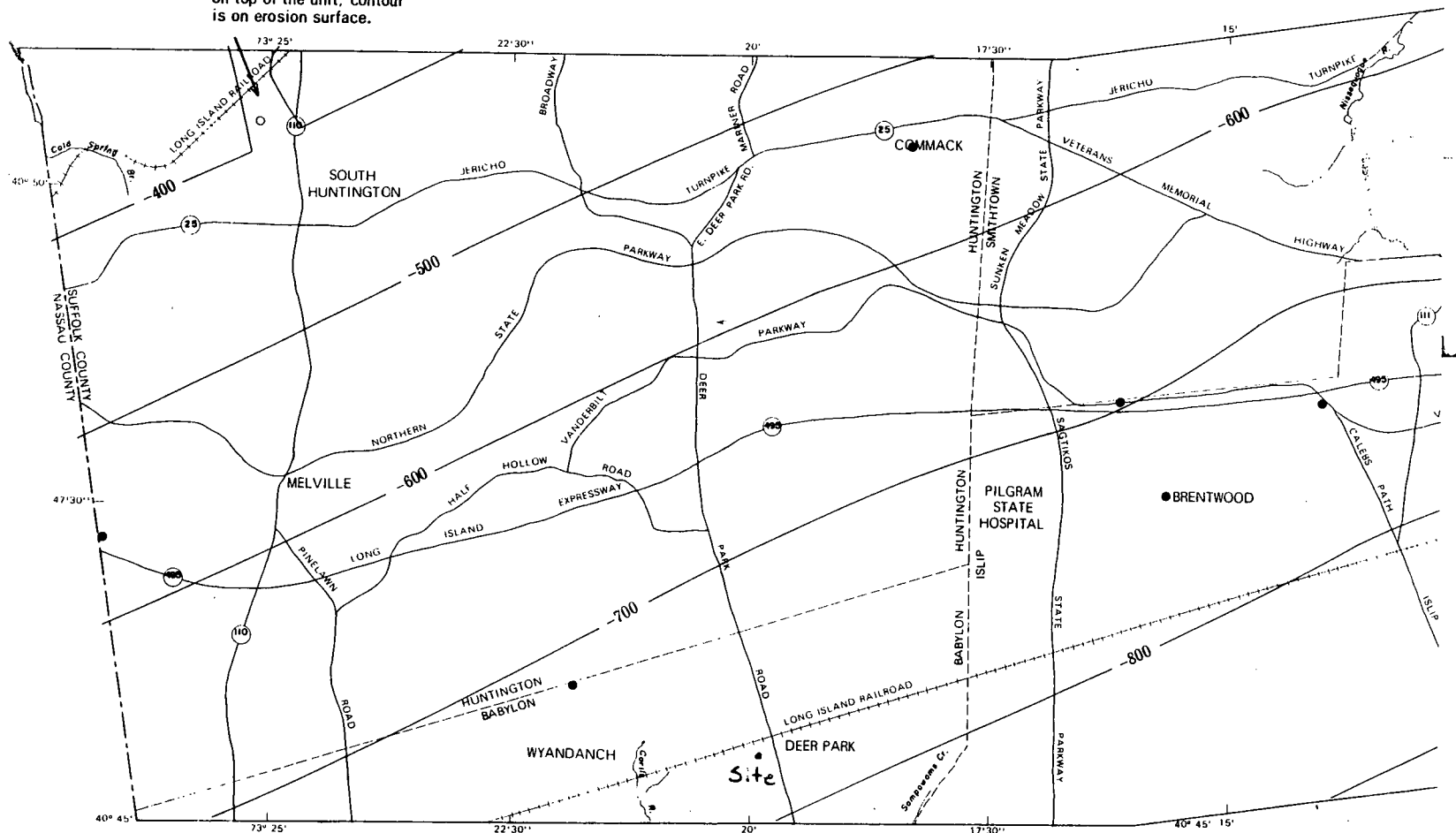
The head in the Lloyd aquifer at Lake Ronkonkoma in 1968 (about 34 feet above sea level) was higher than either of the heads in the Lloyd at Upton (about 30.5 feet above sea level) and at the Suffolk-Nassau boundary (about 27.5 feet above sea level). The head in the Lloyd at Terryville, about 7 miles northeast of the Ronkonkoma area was about 21 feet above sea level in 1968, and it was 19 feet above sea level at Fire Island State Park in 1968, about 13 miles to the southwest. These data suggest that water in the Lloyd aquifer is moving radially from the Lake Ronkonkoma area. The estimated rate of horizontal movement of water in the Lloyd aquifer in the project area in 1968, was on the order of 0.1 foot per day.

Plate 3 → Continued
on next
page

Prepared by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Albany, N.Y.

IN COOPERATION WITH
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER /
AND
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGIS

NOTE: In this area, contour is not
on top of the unit; contour
is on erosion surface.

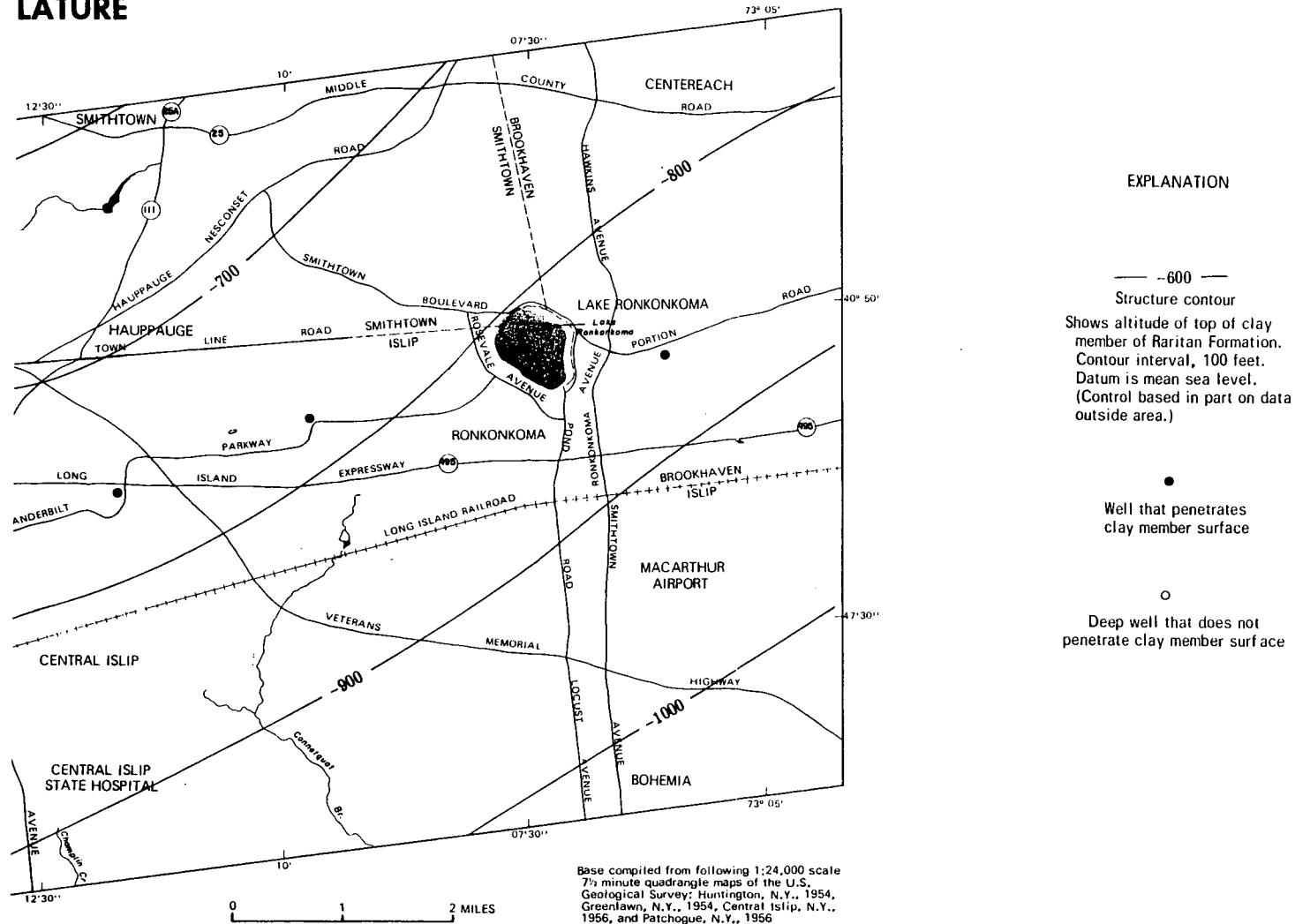


MAP OF MID-ISLAND AREA SHOWING CONTOURS ON THE SURFACE OF THE CLAY

H THE AUTHORITY

LONG ISLAND WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NUMBER 1 PLATE 3 PUBLISHED BY SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

LATURE

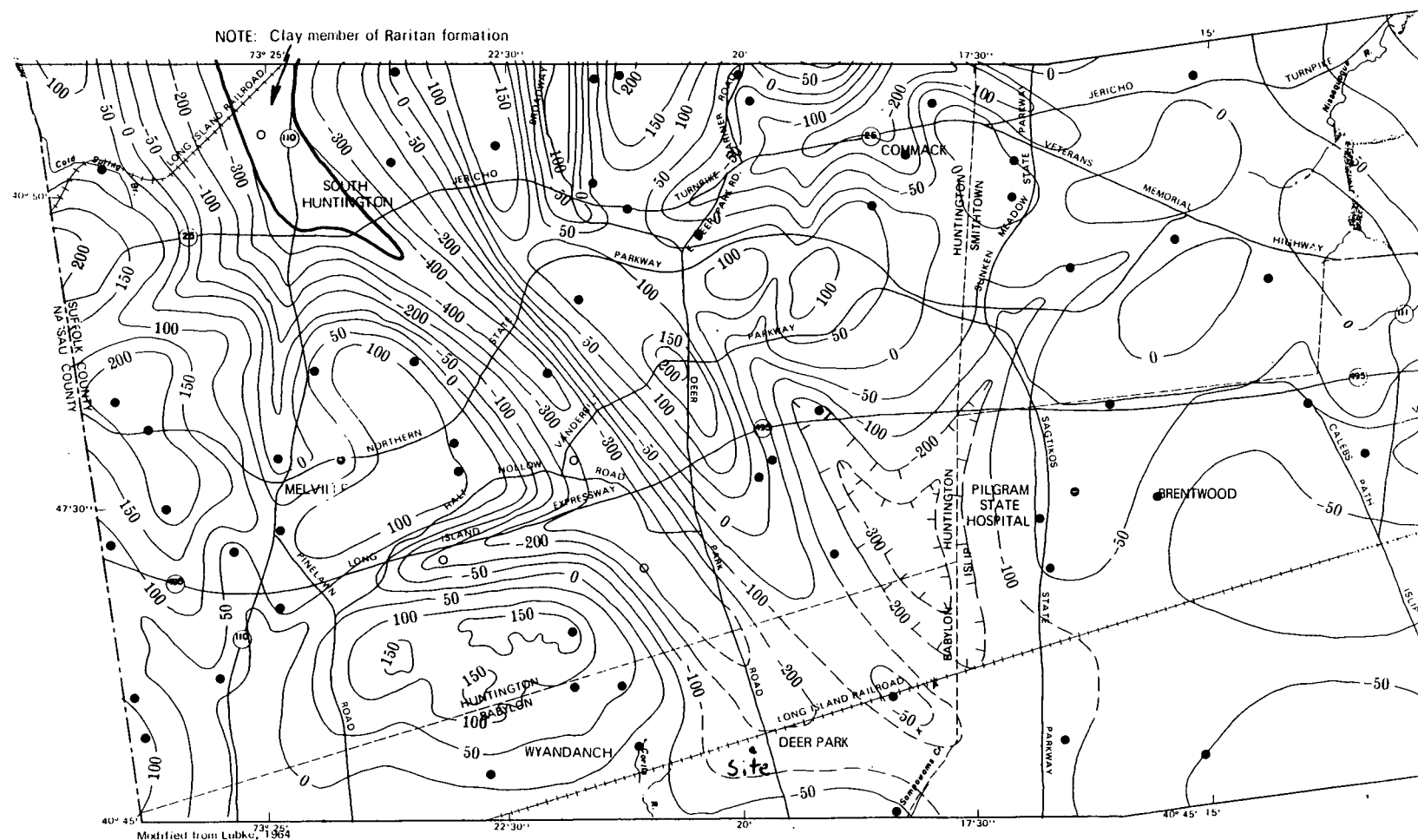


MEMBER OF THE RARITAN FORMATION

Plate 4 → continued
on next
page

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AND
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISI



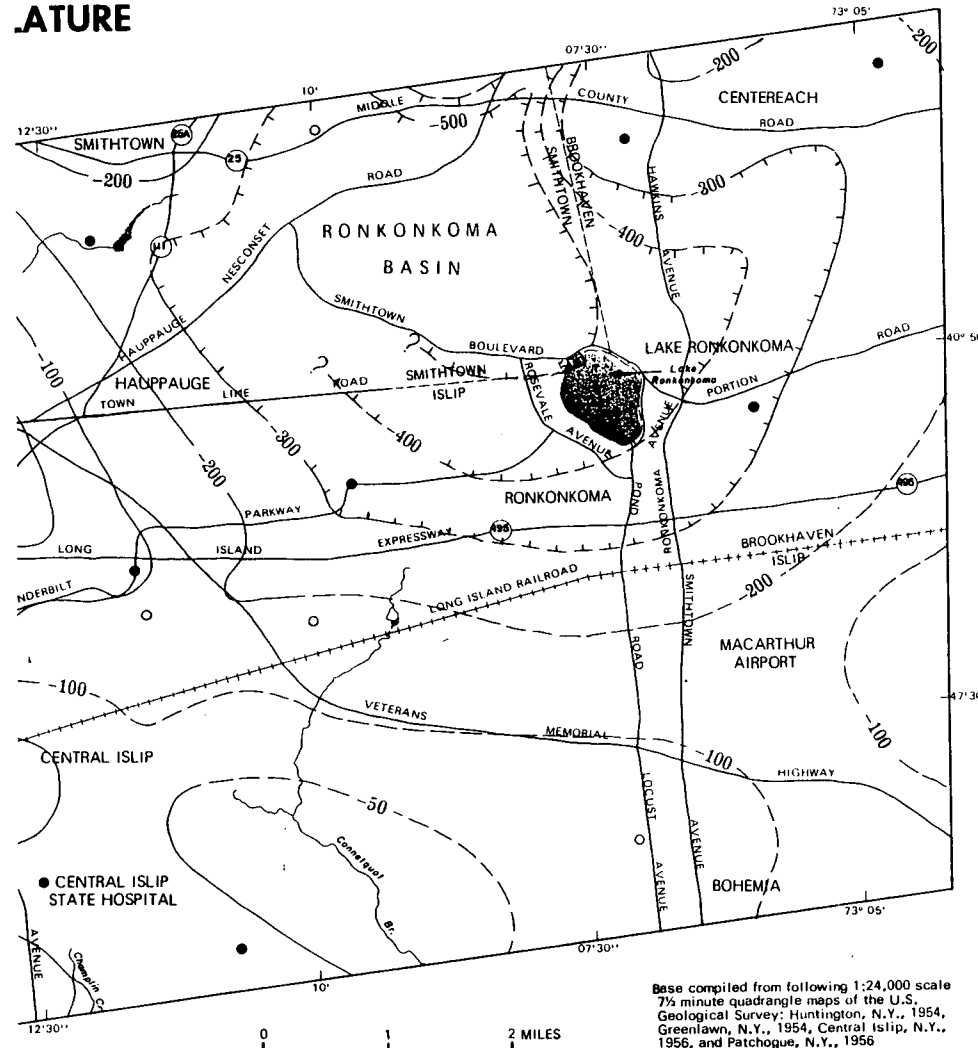
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MAP OF MID-ISLAND AREA SHOWING CONTOURS ON THE SURFACE OF THE MATAWAN C

THE
AUTHORITY

LONG ISLAND WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NUMBER 1 PLATE 4
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ATURE



EXPLANATION

Approximate contour on
Matawan Group-Magothy Formation,
undifferentiated surface
Shows altitude of erosion surface developed
on Matawan Group-Magothy Formation
undifferentiated. Dashed where inferred.
Contour interval, 50 and 100 feet. Datum
is mean sea level.

Well that penetrates
Matawan Group-Magothy Formation,
undifferentiated surface

Deep well that does not penetrate
Matawan Group-Magothy Formation,
undifferentiated surface

Approximate geologic contact

Base compiled from following 1:24,000 scale
7 1/2 minute quadrangle maps of the U.S.
Geological Survey: Huntington, N.Y., 1954,
Greenlawn, N.Y., 1954, Central Islip, N.Y.,
1956, and Patchogue, N.Y., 1956

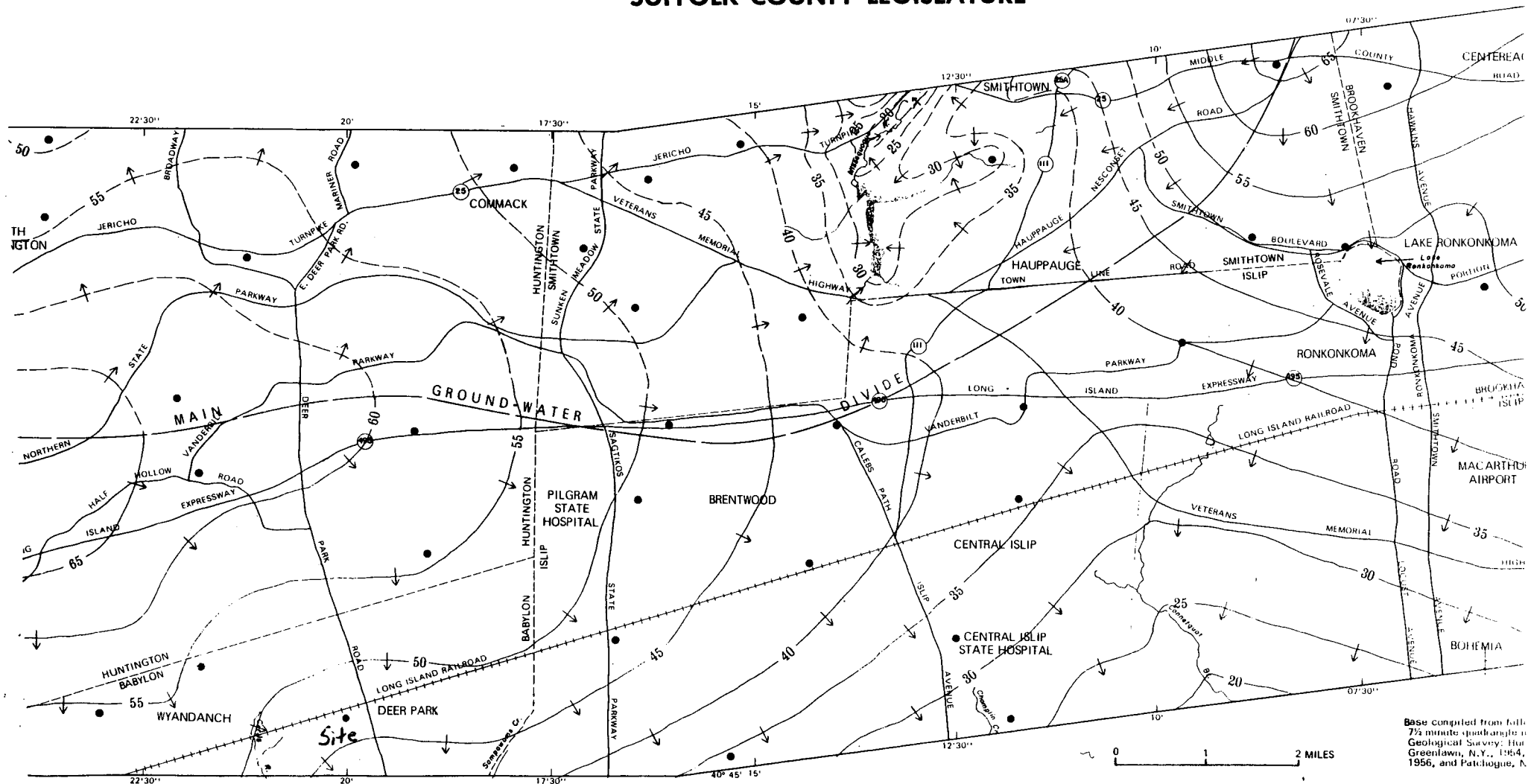
GROUP-MAGOTHY FORMATION, UNDIFFERENTIATED

Plate 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Albany, N. Y.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
AND
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE

LONG ISLAND
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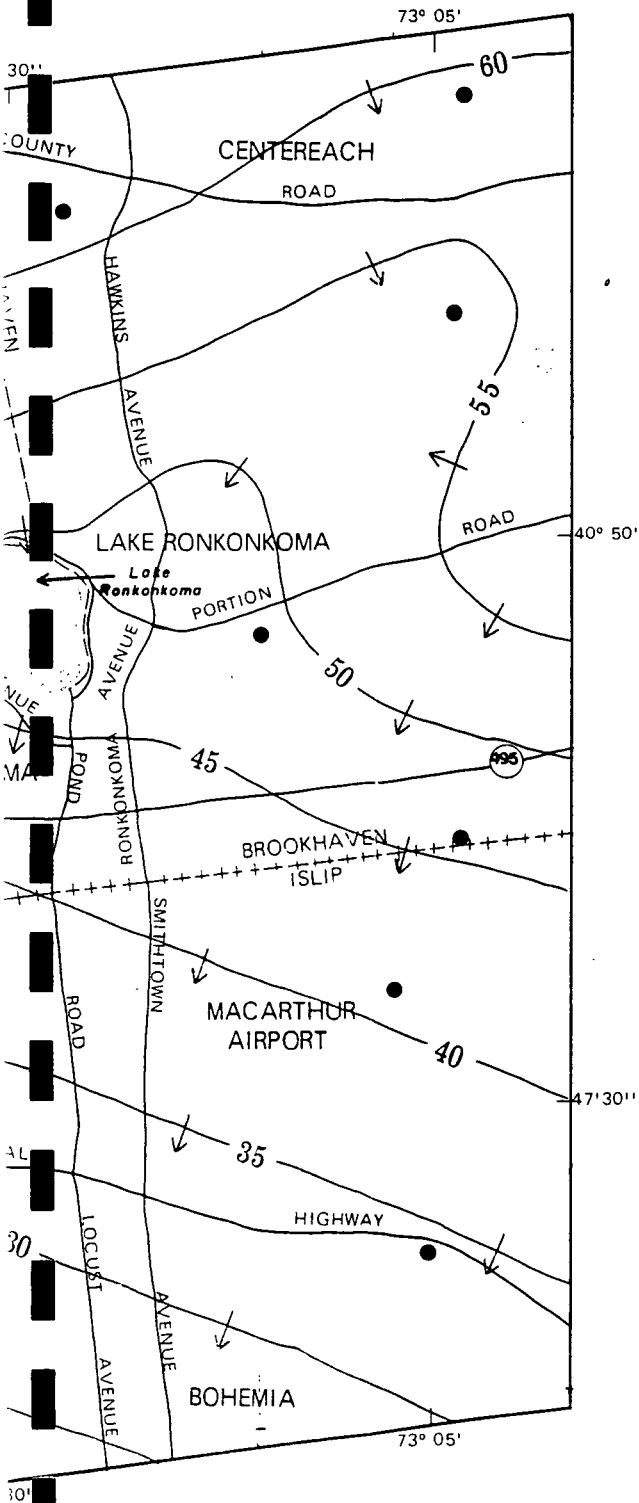


Base compiled from full
7 1/2 minute quadrangle of
Geological Survey, New
Greenwich, N.Y., 1964,
1956, and Patchogue, N.

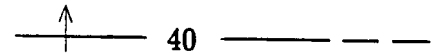
MAP OF MID-ISLAND AREA SHOWING CONTOURS ON THE WATER TABLE IN APRIL 1968

LONG ISLAND WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NUMBER 1 PLATE 6

PUBLISHED BY SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY



EXPLANATION



Approximate contour on water table

Shows altitude of water table in feet above mean sea level. Dashed where inferred. Contour interval, 5 feet. Arrow shows horizontal component of direction of water movement.

•
Water-level observation well

Base compiled from following 1:24,000 scale
7½ minute quadrangle maps of the U.S.
Geological Survey: Huntington, N.Y., 1954,
Greenlawn, N.Y., 1954, Central Islip, N.Y.,
1956, and Patchogue, N.Y., 1956

REFERENCE NO. 19

[6560-01]

(FRL 910-3)

**AQUIFERS UNDERLYING NASSAU AND
SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

Determination

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f, 360h-3(e); 88 Stat. 1660 et seq.; Pub. L. 93-523) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the aquifer system underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, New York, is the principal source of drinking water for these counties and that, if the aquifer system were contaminated, it would create a significant hazard to public health.

BACKGROUND

The Safe Drinking Water Act was enacted on December 16, 1974. Section 1424(e) of the Act states: "If the Administrator determines, on his own initiative or upon petition, that an area has an aquifer which is the sole of principal drinking water source for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health, he shall publish notice of that determination in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**. After the publication of any such notice, no commitment for Federal financial assistance (through a grant, contract, loan guarantee, or otherwise) may be entered into for any project which the Administrator determines may contaminate such

aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health but a commitment for Federal financial assistance may, if authorized under another provision of law, be entered into to plan or design the project to assure that it will not so contaminate the aquifer."

On January 21, 1975, the Environmental Defense Fund petitioned the Administrator to designate the aquifers underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, New York, as a sole source aquifer under the provisions of the Act. A notice of receipt of this petition, together with a request for comments, was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**, Thursday, June 12, 1975. Written comments were submitted by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) on August 7, 1975, supporting their petition. A letter from the Director of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, dated October 1, 1976, requested that designation be delayed until after the completion of the areawide waste management (208) planning process for Long Island.

Because of the limited response to the **FEDERAL REGISTER** notice, EPA issued a press release and mailed an information sheet to elected officials and environmental groups on Long Island in March 1977. In addition, a presentation was made to the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) of the 208 planning agency and to the executive committee of the Long Island Water Conference. In response to these activities EPA received three comments: a letter from EDF questioning why project review would exclude direct Federal projects, a letter from a member of the East Hampton Planning Board expressing support for the designation, and a letter from the CAC requesting that designation be delayed until after the completion and approval of the Long Island 208 plan.

In considering the comments received, we could not agree with the letters requesting further delay since we do not believe that the review process under Section 1424(e) will constrain the options of 208 planning.

On the basis of the information which is available to this Agency, the Administrator has made the following findings, which are the basis for the determination noted above:

(1) The aquifers underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties are the sole or principal drinking water source for the area. They supply good quality water for about 2.5 million people. Current water supply treatment practice for public supplies is generally limited to disinfection for drinking purposes, with some plants capable of nitrate removal. There are also numerous private sources. There is no alternative source of drinking water supply which could economically replace this aquifer system.

(2) The aquifer system is vulnerable to contamination through its recharge zone. Since contamination of a ground-water aquifer can be difficult or impossible to reverse, contamination of the the aquifer system underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, would pose a significant hazard to those people dependent on the aquifer system for drinking purposes.

Among the determinations which the Administrator must make in connection with the designation of an area under Section 1424(e) is that the area's sole or principal source aquifer or aquifers, "if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health" Obviously, threats to the quality of the drinking water supply for such a large population could create a significant hazard to public health. The EPA does not construe this provision to require a determination that projects planned or likely to be constructed will in fact create such a hazard; it is sufficient to demonstrate that approximately 2.5 million people depend on the aquifer system underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties as their principal source of drinking water, and that the aquifer system is vulnerable to contamination through its recharge zone.

Section 1424(e) of the Act requires that a Federal agency may not commit funds to a project which may contaminate the aquifer system through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. The recharge zone is that area through which water enters into the aquifer system. Because of groundwater movement within these aquifers, the recharge zone is considered to be the entire area of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. However, both horizontal and vertical boundaries of the recharge zone are discussed in the background document under the section entitled "Area of Consideration."

The data upon which these findings are based are available to the public and may be inspected during normal business hours at the office of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007. It includes a support document for designation of the aquifers underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, and maps of the area within which projects will be subject to review.

A copy of the above documentation is also available at the U.S. Waterside Mall, Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information and Reference Unit, Room 2922, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

The EPA has issued proposed regulations for the selective review of Federal financially assisted projects which may contaminate the aquifer system underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, through the recharge

zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. These proposed regulations were published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* issue of September 29, 1977, and public comments were requested. They will be used as interim guidance for project review until their promulgation during 1978.

EPA Region II, is working with the Federal agencies which may in the near future fund projects in the area of concern to EPA to develop inter-agency procedures whereby EPA will be notified of proposed commitments for projects which could contaminate the bicounty area's sole source aquifer system. Although the project review process cannot be delegated, the Regional Administrator in Region II will rely to the maximum extent possible upon any existing or future State and local control mechanisms in protecting the ground-water quality of the aquifer system underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. Included in the review of any Federal financially assisted project will be coordination with the State and local agencies. Their determinations will be given full consideration and the Federal review process will function so as to complement and support State and local mechanisms.

Dated: June 12, 1978.

DOUGLAS M. COSTLE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 78-17067 Filed 6-20-78; 8:45 am]

REFERENCE NO. 20

REFERENCE NO. 21

Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System

A Users Manual (HW-10)

Originally Published in
the July 16, 1982, *Federal Register*

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

1984

TABLE 2
PERMEABILITY OF GEOLOGIC MATERIALS*

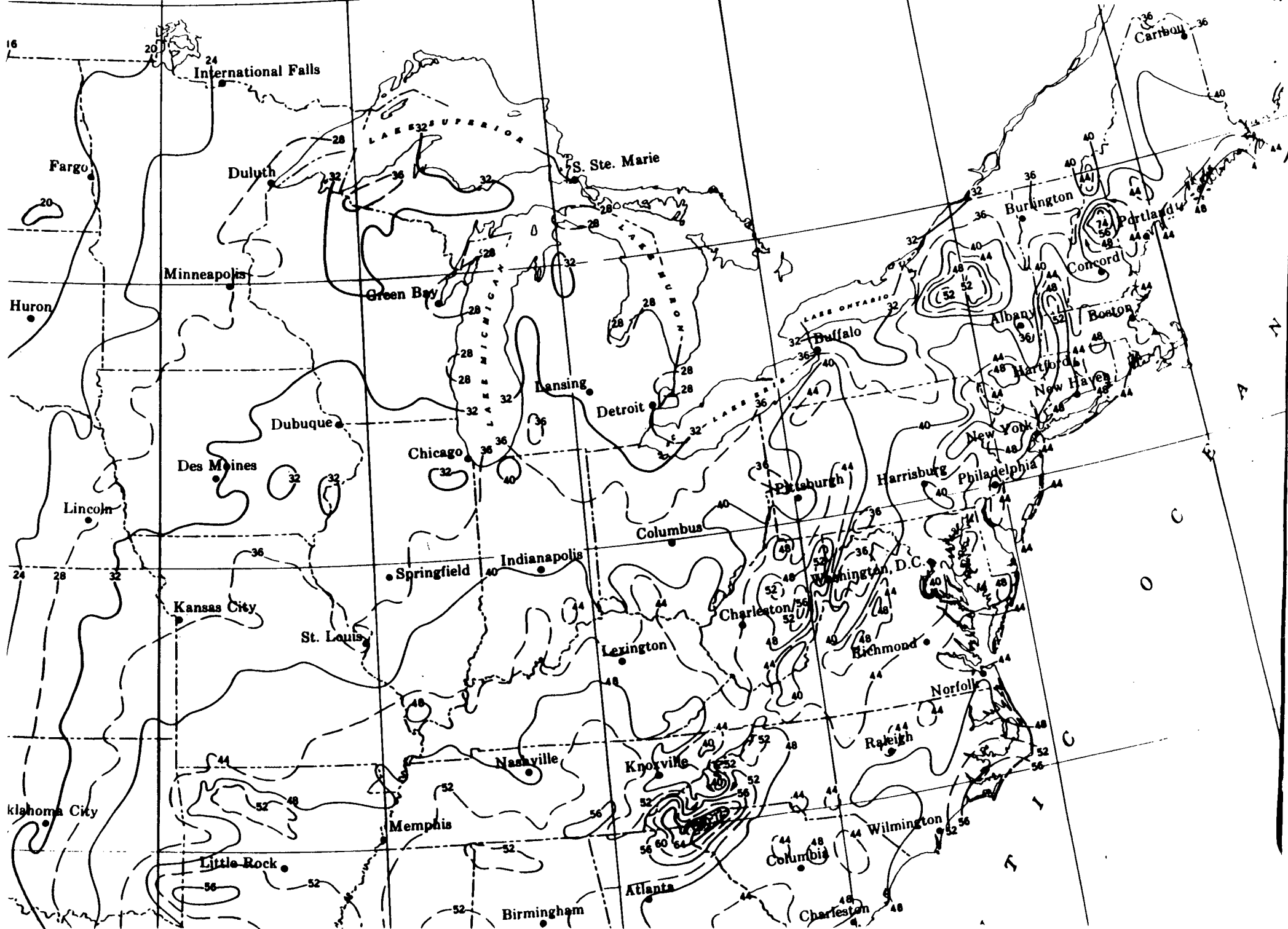
Type of Material	Approximate Range of Hydraulic Conductivity	Assigned Value
Clay, compact till, shale; unfractured metamorphic and igneous rocks	$<10^{-7}$ cm/sec	0
Silt, loess, silty clays, silty loams, clay loams; less permeable limestone, dolomites, and sandstone; moderately permeable till	$10^{-5} - 10^{-7}$ cm/sec	1
Fine sand and silty sand; sandy loams; loamy sands; moderately permeable limestone, dolomites, and sandstone (no karst); moderately fractured igneous and metamorphic rocks, some coarse till	$10^{-3} - 10^{-5}$ cm/sec	2
Gravel, sand; highly fractured igneous and metamorphic rocks; permeable basalt and lavas; karst limestone and dolomite	$>10^{-3}$ cm/sec	3

*Derived from:

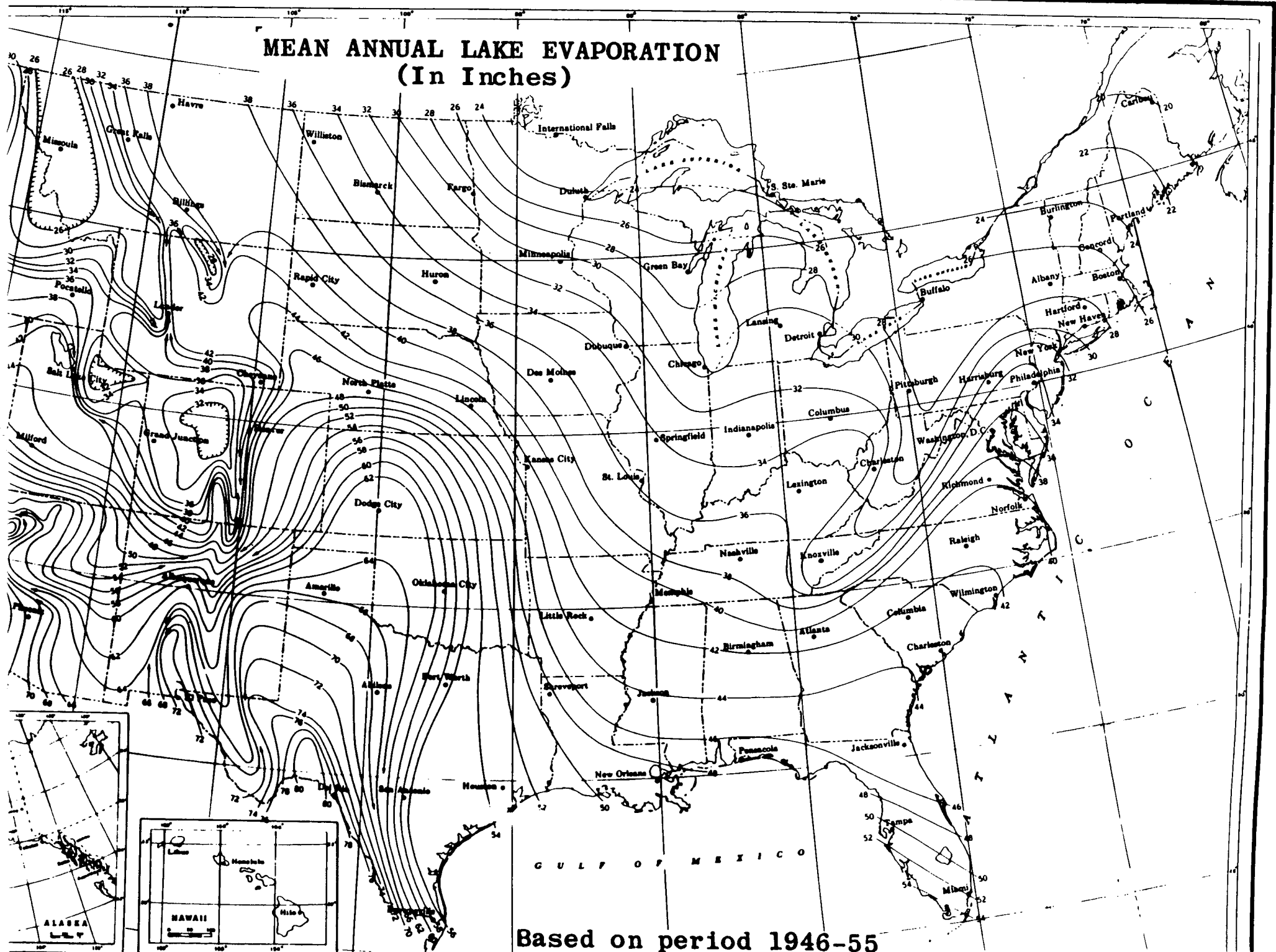
Davis, S. N., Porosity and Permeability of Natural Materials in Flow-Through Porous Media, R.J.M. DeWet ed., Academic Press, New York, 1969

Freeze, R.A. and J.A. Cherry, Groundwater, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1979

NORMAL ANNUAL TOTAL PRECIPITATION (Inches)



MEAN ANNUAL LAKE EVAPORATION (In Inches)



1 YEAR 24-HOUR RAINFALL (inches)

This map displays the 1-year 24-hour rainfall isohyets for the Great Lakes region. The isohyets are labeled with values in inches: 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, and 4. The map includes the Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the surrounding land areas. The rainfall generally increases from the northwest towards the southeast, with the highest values (3.5 to 4 inches) concentrated in the southeastern part of the region, particularly around Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

REFERENCE NO. 22



**New York State Atlas of
Community Water System Sources
1982**

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION

SUFFOLK COUNTY

ID NO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM

POPULATION

SOURCE

Municipal Community

1	Bevon Water Corporation.	1150.	Wells
2	Brentwood Water District.	25812.	Wells
3	Bridgehampton Water Company.	1916.	Wells
4	Captain Kidd Water Company.	580.	Wells
5	Crab Meadow Beach.	50.	Wells
6	Culross Corporation (Culross Beach).	104.	Wells
7	Dering Harbor Village.	130.	Wells
8	Dix Hills Water District.	30000.	Wells
9	East Farmingdale Water District.	7850.	Wells
10	Fishers Island Water Works Corporation.	250.	Barlow, Middle Farms and Treasure Ponds, Wells
11	Greenlawn Water District.	40000.	Wells
12	Greenport Village.	6851.	Wells
13	Hampton Bays Water District.	9500.	Wells
14	Hawthorne - Maple Civic Association.	50.	Wells
15	Herod Point Association.	80.	Wells
16	North Shores Water Company.	5000.	Wells
17	Ocean Beach Village.	155.	Wells
18	Reeves Beach Water Company.	650.	Wells
19	Riverhead Water District.	9300.	Wells
20	Roanoke Water Corporation.	201.	Wells
21	Saltaire Village.	35.	Wells
22	Scott's Beach Water Company.	342.	Wells
23	Shelter Island Heights Association.	498.	Wells
24	Shirley Water Works.	3400.	Wells
25	Shorewood Water Corporation.	10000.	Wells
26	Soundview Association.	236.	Wells
27	South Huntington Water District.	51260.	Wells
28	Suffolk County Water Authority.	900000.	Wells
29	Sunhill Water Corporation.	3959.	Wells
30	Swan Lake Water Corporation.	1485.	Wells
31	Terrace-on-the-Sound.	400.	Wells
32	Woodbury Triangle Corporation.	800.	Wells

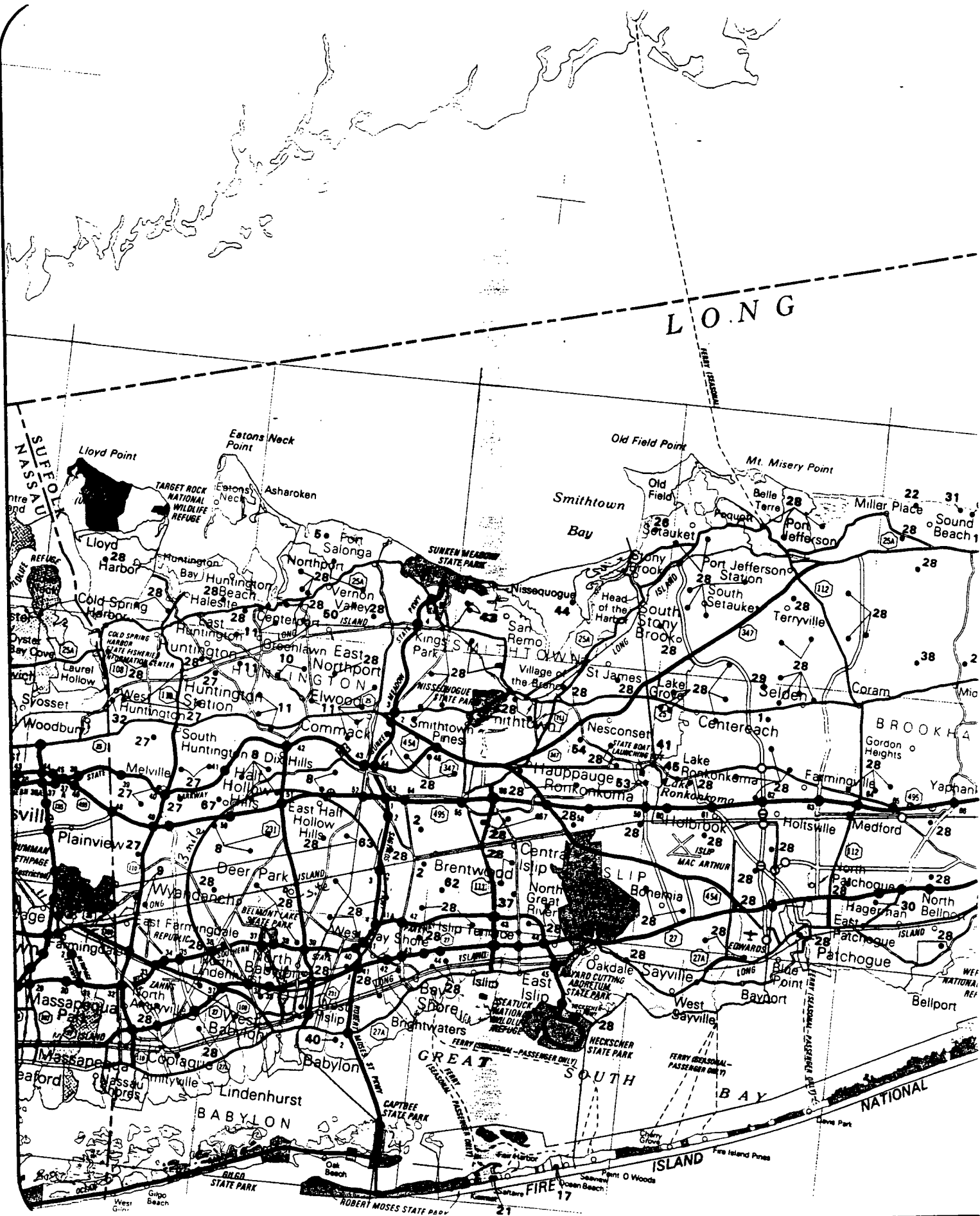
Non-Municipal Community

33	Aquebogue Mobile Home Court.	120.	Wells
34	Brookhaven National Labs.	3373.	Wells
35	Calverton Hills Owners Association.	897.	Wells
36	Cedar Lodge Nursing Home.	100.	Wells
37	Central Islip Psychiatric Center.	4525.	Wells
38	Crest Hall Health Related Facility.	120.	Wells
39	East Quogue Mobile Estates.	160.	Wells
40	Good Samaritan Hospital.	NA.	Wells
41	Greis Mobile Park.	70.	Wells
42	Hampton Gateway Apartments.	304.	Wells
43	Kings Park Psychiatric Center.	3100.	Wells
44	Knox School.	NA.	Wells
45	Lake Hurst Lodge Adult Home.	57.	Wells
46	Leier's Mobile Park.	350.	Wells
47	Little Flower Children's Services.	150.	Wells
48	Montauk Air Force Station.	10.	Wells
49	Napeague Trailer Park.	78.	Wells
50	Northport VA Hospital.	3000.	Wells
51	Oak Park Trailer Park.	50.	Wells
52	Oakland Ridge Mobile Park.	74.	Wells
53	Park Lake Rest Home.	46.	Wells
54	Peacock Alley.	35.	Wells
55	Peconic River Trailer Park.	90.	Wells
56	Peconic View Adult Mobile Home Park.	70.	Wells
57	Pinecrest Garden Apartments.	392.	Wells
58	Ramblewood Mobile Homes.	210.	Wells
59	Ridge Rest Home.	58.	Wells
60	Rocky Point Family Housing.	55.	Wells
61	Rollin Mobile Homes.	220.	Wells
62	St Joseph Convent - Long Island University.	1177.	Wells
63	Sam A Lewison Start Center.	40.	Wells
64	South Bay Adult Home.	40.	Wells
65	Southampton College.	1000.	Wells
66	Speonk Mobile Home Park.	50.	Wells
67	Suffolk Developmental Center.	3500.	Wells
68	Three Mile Harbor Trailer Park.	40.	Wells
69	Thurm's Mobile Estates.	450.	Wells
70	USCG Station - Moriches.	23.	Wells
71	Wes Dubicki Apartments.	NA.	Wells

wells within 3 miles
of the site

Well No	Population
8	30000
28	900000
63	1177
total	931,177

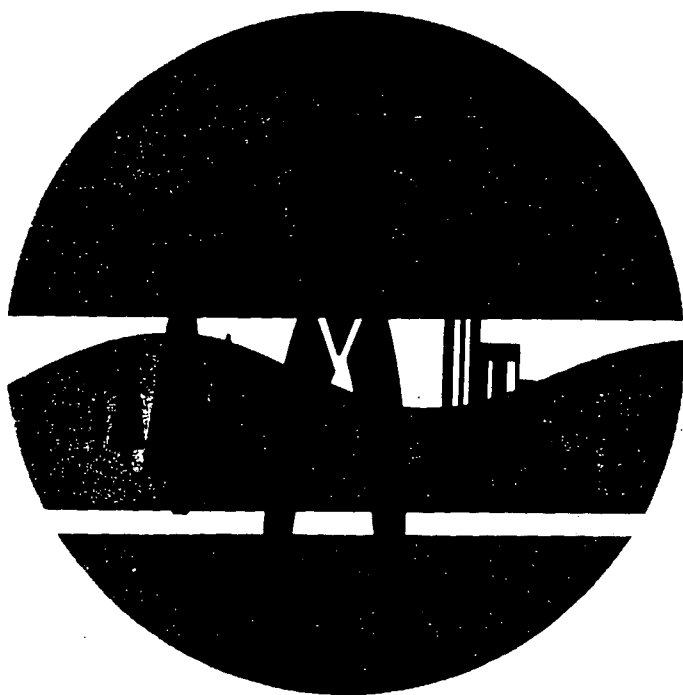
LOCATION OF COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM SOURCES-1982



REFERENCE NO. 23

Catalog of Recharge Basins on Long Island, New York, in 1969

by
G. E. Seaburn and D. A. Aronson
U.S. Geological Survey



BULLETIN 70
1973

RECHARGE BASINS

Most of the recharge basins on Long Island are unlined open pits that dispose of storm runoff from residential, commercial, and industrial areas, and from highways (Seaburn, 1970). About 30 basins solely dispose of effluent from sewage-treatment plants. Those basins were not included in the study and are not considered in this report. The area of basins that dispose of storm runoff generally ranges from 0.1 to 30 acres and averages 1.5 acres. The average depth below land surface is 10 feet, but the depth of a few is as much as 40 feet. Storm runoff to recharge basins flows by gutters to street inlets. The street inlets are interconnected by sewers that carry storm water into the basins, where it infiltrates moderately to highly permeable sand and gravel deposits above the ground-water reservoir. Figure 2 shows the location of all the inventoried recharge basins that received storm runoff on Long Island in 1969.

Design and construction of recharge basins on Long Island is regulated and approved by the local governments. Available information on completed basins varies greatly in detail. None of the departments of local government maintains an up-to-date catalog of the type of data presented here.

SOURCES OF DATA

Data were compiled from several sources. These included engineering drawings of proposed land developments; maps of topography, water-table contours, geology, and soils; and aerial photographs.

Most of the data were obtained from engineering drawings of land developments filed with the local government's department responsible for regulating and approving construction designs. In general, the drawings contain the following information: A basin's location, date of construction, design capacity, actual capacity, dimensions, use, bottom altitude, overflow altitude, and land-surface altitude.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps were used to verify basin locations and land-surface altitudes of many basins. Aerial photographs were also used to verify basin locations.

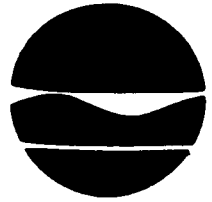
The recharge basins were plotted on base maps from which the nearest street intersection as well as the latitude and longitude of each basin were determined.

A water-table contour map developed by Kimmel (1971) was used to estimate water-table altitudes below each basin. Geologic maps (Fuller, 1914; Perlmutter and Geraghty, 1963; Swarzenski, 1963; Lubke, 1964; Isbister, 1966; and Soren, 1970) and soil maps (Lounsbury and others, 1928; and Warner, 1969) were used to determine geologic and soil environment at each basin.

REFERENCE NO. 24

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40—SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11794

(516) 751-7900



Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

December 20, 1988

Ms. Diane Trube
NUS Corp.
1090 King Georges Post Road
Suite 1103
Edison, New Jersey 08837

Re: Farmingdale - Lindenhurst Sites

Dear Ms. Trube:

I have reviewed your request of 11/22/88, and have the following responses to your questions:

1. No "critical habitats" for federally listed endangered species have been designated for Long Island as of this date.
2. Please contact Mr. Philip Barbato, of our Water Unit, at 516-751-7900, ext. 226.
3. Please contact Mr. Charles Guthrie of our Freshwater Fisheries Unit at 516-751-7900, ext 263.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at 751-7900, ext. 248.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Scheibel
Senior Wildlife Biologist

MSS/sjmr

REFERENCE NO. 25

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:

02-8902-23

DATE:

4/14/89

TIME:

1135

DISTRIBUTION:

File

Page 1 of 2

BETWEEN:

Dr. Robin

OF: NYSDEC

Water Division

PHONE:

(516) 751-7900

AND:

Michael Bauman

DISCUSSION:

I called Dr. Robin to find out the water quality classification for the Carlls River, Deer Park, Long Island, Suffolk County, New York State. Dr. Robin Gave me the following information:

This classification is found in the Official Compilation of Codes Rules and Regulations of the state of New York, volume 6E, Conservation Article 16 Part 925.6,

- Item 153, water Index Number GSB-208 portion and tributaries land 1A Carlls River mouth to Montauk Highway - reference map S-26 NE Class I standards I

- Item 154, water Index Number GSB-208 portion Carlls River Montauk Hwy to Railroad Ave - reference map S-26 NE class ^{MB} C standards CT

- Item 155 water Index Number GSB-208 portion Carlls River Remainder reference map S-26 NE class C standard CT.

- Item 156 water Index Number GSB-208-1A P941, P942, P942A (unnamed ponds) reference map S-26 NE class D standard D

- Item 157 water Index Number GSB-208-P943 Memorial Pond, reference map S-26 NE, class C standard C

- Item 158 water Index Number GSB-208-P943A unnamed pond, reference map S-26 NE, class D standard D

See page 2

ACTION ITEMS:

NUS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TELECON NOTE

CONTROL NO:

02-8902-23

DATE:

4/14/89

TIME:

1135

DISTRIBUTION:

Page 2 of 2

BETWEEN:

Dr. Robin

OF: NYSDEC

Water Division

PHONE:

(516) 751-7900

AND:

Michael Bauman

DISCUSSION:

See Page 1

- Item 159 water Index Number GSB-208-P946 Southard Pond, reference map S-26 NE, class C standard CT
- Item 160 water Index Number GSB-208-3 tributaries of Carlls River, reference map S-26 NE, class C standard CT
- Item 167 water Index Number GSB-208-4 tributaries of Carlls River reference map S-26 NE, class C standard CT.

A complete set of books and maps defining ^{MB}the New York State surface water classifications can be found in the Code of Rules and Regulations. There ~~are~~ ^{are} approximately 8 or 9 volumes that to do with surface water classification and these may be obtained at:

Department of State

ACTION ITEMS:

162 Washington Avenue

Albany, New York 12231.

CLASS "B"

Best usage of waters. Primary contact recreation and any other uses except as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.

Quality Standards for Class "B" Waters

Items	Specifications
1. Colliform.	The monthly median colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 2,400 from a minimum of five examinations, and provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples shall exceed a colliform value of 5,000 for 100 ml of sample and the monthly geometric mean fecal colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 200 from a minimum of five examinations. This standard shall be met during all periods when disinfection is practiced.
2. pH	Shall be between 6.5 and 8.5.
3. Total dissolved solids.	None at concentrations which will be detrimental to the growth and propagation of aquatic life. Waters having present levels less than 500 milligrams per liter shall be kept below this limit.
4. Dissolved oxygen.	For cold waters suitable for trout spawning, the DO concentration shall not be less than 7.0 mg/l from other than natural conditions. For trout waters, the minimum daily average shall not be less than 6.0 mg/l. At no time shall the DO concentration be less than 5.0 mg/l. For non-trout waters, the minimum daily average shall not be less than 5.0 mg/l. At no time shall the DO concentration be less than 4.0 mg/l.

CLASS "C"

Best usage of waters. The waters are suitable for fishing and fish propagation. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation even though other factors may limit the use for that purpose.

Quality Standards for Class "C" Waters

Items	Specifications
1. Colliform.	The monthly median colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 2,400 from a minimum of five examinations, and provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples shall exceed a colliform value of 5,000 for 100 ml of sample and the monthly geometric mean fecal colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 200 from a minimum of five examinations. This standard shall be met during all periods when disinfection is practiced.
2. pH	Shall be between 6.5 and 8.5.

3. Total dissolved solids.

None at concentrations which will be detrimental to the growth and propagation of aquatic life. Waters having present levels less than 500 milligrams per liter shall be kept below this limit.

4. Dissolved oxygen.

For cold waters suitable for trout spawning, the DO concentration shall not be less than 7.0 mg/l from other than natural conditions. For trout waters, the minimum daily average shall not be less than 6.0 mg/l. At no time shall the DO concentration be less than 5.0 mg/l. For non-trout waters, the minimum daily average shall not be less than 5.0 mg/l. At no time shall the DO concentration be less than 4.0 mg/l.

CLASS "D"

Best usage of waters. The waters are suitable for fishing. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation even though other factors may limit the use for that purpose. Due to such natural conditions as intermittency of flow, water conditions not conducive to propagation of game fishery or stream bed conditions, the waters will not support fish propagation.

Conditions related to best usage of waters. The waters must be suitable for fish survival.

Quality Standards for Class "D" Waters

Items	Specifications
1. pH	Shall be between 6.0 and 9.5.
2. Dissolved oxygen.	Shall not be less than 3 milligrams per liter at any time.
3. Colliform.	The monthly median colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 2,400 from a minimum of five examinations and provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples shall exceed a colliform value of 5,000 for 100 ml of sample and the monthly geometric mean fecal colliform value for 100 ml of sample shall not exceed 200 from a minimum of five examinations. This standard shall be met during all periods when disinfection is practiced.

Historical Note

Sec. added by renum. and amd. 701.4, filed July 3, 1985; amd. filed Sept. 20, 1985 eff. 30 days after filing.

701.20 Classes and standards for saline surface waters. The following items and specifications shall be the standards applicable to all New York saline surface waters which are assigned the classification of SA, SB, SC or SD, in addition to the specific standards which are found in this section under the heading of each such classification.

REFERENCE NO. 26

GEMS> I

Woodbine Products Inc.

LATITUDE 40:45:20 LONGITUDE 73:20:10 1980 POPULATION

KM	0.00-.400	.400-.810	.810-1.60	1.60-3.20	3.20-4.80	4.80-6.40	SECTOR TOTALS
S 1	1948	3994	14401	37527	54648	57764	170282
RING TOTALS	1948	3994	14401	37527	54648	57764	170282

GEMS> I

Woodbine Products Inc.


LATITUDE 40:45:20 LONGITUDE 73:20:10 1980 HOUSING

KM	0.00-.400	.400-.810	.810-1.60	1.60-3.20	3.20-4.80	4.80-6.40	SECTOR TOTALS
S 1	573	1069	4085	10432	14999	15083	46241
RING TOTALS	573	1069	4085	10432	14999	15083	46241

Ring (miles)	Population Totals
1/4	1948
1/2	5942
1	20343
2	57870
3	112518
4	170282

Ring (miles)	Housing Totals
1/4	573
1/2	1642
1	5727
2	16159
3	31158
4	46241



	TITLE: THREE MILE VICINITY MAP	
	SITE :	
DATE : 04/11/89	WOODBINE PRODUCTS, INC.	
TDD : 02-8902-23	DEER PARK, N.Y.	
QUAD : GREENLAWN, N.Y.	FIGURE NUMBER:	SCALE: 1" = 2000'

